# Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1820. [NUMBER 1548.



## Advertisement.

*Messrs. Arbuthnot, D' Monte, McTaggart, & Co.*

BEG to announce that in consequence of the death of *Mr. William McTaggart*, in the course of this year, the Interest of his Estate in their Establishment ceases from this date, and that their business will be carried on from the 1st of January 1820, by the remaining Partners *George Arbuthnot, John D' Monte, Robt. J. Hunter & James M. Strachan*, under the Firm of *Arbuthnot, D' Monte & Co.*

*Madras, 31st Dec.* 1819.

## For Sale,

THE GOOD BRIG

**FOX,**

OF the Burthen of 95 Tons, built at Coringa in 1812 ; Coppered and may proceed to Sea immediately. Apply to the Commander on Board, or at the Office of POPE, HAMILTON & Co.

*Bombay, Feb. 2.*

## For Sale,

A HANDSOME strong Bengal built Chariot, with a pair of Gray Arab Horses, five years old, warranted sound and quiet, have been driven two years.

May be seen in Rampart Row, on application at the Office of Messrs. POPE, HAMILTON, & Co.

*Bombay, Feb. 2*

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

*The Ship*

## Carmarthen,

*Captain ROSS,*

WILL Sail positively on the 1st of March next. For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FORBES & Co. or to HORMAJEE BOMANJEE.

*Bombay, Feb. 2.*

*FOR PRIVATE SALE,*

THE BRIG

*Countess of Loudon,*

Just arrived on the 24th instant,

FROM the West Coast of Sumatra; of 210 tons burthen, coppered up to the Bends, built of Teak at Coringa, and a new vessel ; now lying off the Castle, where she may be inspected from half past nine in the morning till five in the evening.

For particulars apply at JEHANGHIER and NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE'S or to the commander on board.

*Bombay 28th January* 1820.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,

## John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC

## *Auction,*

AT HIS ROOMS,

*This Day and To-morrow.*

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR,

A VARIETY of Household Furniture, Plate Plated-Ware, Wall Shades, and other Glass Ware, an Eight day Clock, several Books amongst which is an Encyclopedia Britannica, &c. &c.

The Property of the late Col. MIGNAN.

*-ALSO,*

At 12 o'clock on Wednesday (this day) will be put up, a Carriage with Horses, also a Curricle with Harness in good order, Bullocks, and Bullock Hackery,

*Apollo-House, Feb. 2.*

## NOTICE.

*The Gazette Office*

**Memorandum Book**

AND

*Sheet Almanack,*

FOR

**1820**

*ARE READY*

*For Delivery*

PRICE 1 RUPEE EACH.

*Bombay, Dec. 15.*

FOR SALE

*at the*

## Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

*Bombay, Jan. 1,* 1820.


## GENERAL ORDERS.

*By the Honorable the Governor in Council*

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st JANUARY 1820.

CAPTAIN Litchfield of the 2d regiment of light cavalry who had proceeded to the Persian Gulf for the recovery of his health, is directed to remain there for the purpose of purchasing horses for the cavalry of this Presidency.

The following appointments are ordered to take place in the field detachment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Barclay.

Capt. John Stewart of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry to be Major of Brigade to the detachment.—date of appointment 6th January 1820.

Cornet O. A. Woodhouse of the 1st regiment light cavalry, to be Quarter Master,—do. do. do.

*24th January* 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct it be observed as a standing regulation, that on the appointment of any officer to the staff or to a Government command, his allowances are not to commence prior to the date of his actually assuming charge, except in the case of a new appointment, when he may prefer a claim from the date of the Government order conferring the nomination, provided no other person shall have been regularly appointed ad interim, to perform the duties of the situation.

*27th January* 1820.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the furlough to Bussorah granted on the 20th ultimo to Lieutenant W. F. Dunlop of the 2d 7th regiment native infantry, and to permit him to proceed to England on sick certificate for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

*By Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,*

J. B. SIMSON,
Sec. to Govt.

## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 31st Cadet H. Sandwith.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 25th Lieut. J. Price, 8th Regt. Light Cavalry, to Seroor.

Do. 26th Capt. Pierce, Horse Artillery, to do.

Do. Lieut. H. D. Robertson, 5th Regt. N. I. to Poona.

Do. 27th Major Staunton, H. A-de-Camp to the M. N. the G. G. to Ahmednugger.

Do. 29th Lieut. N. Campbell, 1st | 4th Regt. to Severndroog.

Do. Capt. Holroyd, to Hyderabad.

Do. 31st Lieut. G. Moore, 2d | 1st to Seroor.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,

The mention which I saw made in the papers of a life boat, naturally excited a feeling in me peculiar to a seafaring individual and I accordingly soon found out the object of my curiosity. The Gentlemen who invented this simple machine was kind enough to allow me to make a trial of it and about 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening last, I took it down to the beach opposite to the Church Gate and had a most pleasing trial of this little *friend in need*; after several experiments alone, I landed, and took another person in with me and could scarcely perceive that it made any difference in her buoyancy, altho' the little things masts, yards, sails and all, I am told does not weigh more than 95lb. I am nearly 13 stone and my Shipmate was not far short of it, but I am sure it could save the lives of four persons. The peculiar advantage of this invention is that it may fall from any height and the person gaining it can hoist a sail and follow the ship, so that on a dark night should a man fall over board, the Ship need only lay too for him, and he'll soon be alongside. I am of opinion that every ship that sails the sea ought to have one. so if you think proper to insert this letter in your valuable paper it may be a useful hint to the public.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
B. BLACKMORE,
Carpenter of H. M. S. Ganges.

*Bombay, 31st Jan.* 1820.

I am at liberty to receive and execute orders for any one requiring life boats and will receive such post paid.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Although we are under many obligations to a correspondent, under the signature of a subscriber, from the Deccan, yet we must request, when real names are inserted in the body of his future lucubrations, that he will also put us in possession of his own ; this will effectually prevent any misunderstanding, and supercede the necessity of explanation.*

# The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 2d FEBRUARY, 1820.

We go on with our English extracts from the Bengal papers, for our anticipation of a direct ship has not yet been realized.

Though our latest account, from England, display a spirit of disaffection and disorder yet we are happy in finding, that it is chiefly confined to those districts, where a large population is collected in a very limitted space, and where if the wheels of such necessary complicated machinery stop only for a day, distress must be felt ; for ourselves we look up to better times hoping confidently, that the good sense of the country at large, will at last operate on the deluded many, who follow a few, a very few designing men. Though at a distance, who is there amongst us that does not feel that does not wish, to see an end put to the miseries of the laboring classes, in our own land, in our own country. Are we not always exclaiming

" How long and tedious do those years appear,
Spent in a foreign country far from all,
The heart holds dear,
Oh! home beloved asylum,
Where peace alone awaits us, with what Joy,
Would I revisit thee.

The only remedy for these ills, we again repeat is the extended permission to emigrate, to our own, or even, to foreign Colonies; We could say a great deal on this subject but refer our readers to a well written paper, in our present number, on the bill to prevent his majesty's subjects from enlisting in foreign service.

We are authorized to state that the Life Boat, mentioned in the letter of our correspondent, will be exhibited at the Theatre on Friday next, between the hours of ten and two.

*Kutch.*—Accounts from our little squadron on the coast mentions that the trade remains unmolested, nothing in the shape of a Joasmee boat has been seen, although reports had been circulated to the contrary.

*Gulf of Persia.*—A Trankey from Muscat, arrived a day or two ago, by which we find that the Imaum had returned to that place, and that measures were concerting between him and the Persians for the permanent occupation of Bahrein.

## BOMBAY SESSIONS.

On Monday the Court met and proceeded to pass sentence on the prisoners found guilty during the last week, when.

Tackersey Bhowan, an inspector of Tobacco, was sentenced to six months imprisonment in Bombay Gaol, and to pay a fine of 1000 Rupees.

Abdul Cader bin Fuzloodeen Sheick Bickon, for Perjury, was sentenced, (after a very long speech from his counsel in arrest of judgment) to one years imprisonment in Bombay Gaol, to stand in the Pillory, and to pay a fine of 2035 Rupees.

The Court then adjourned to the 1st of March.

## GULF OF PERSIA.

*From the Bombay Courier Extraordinary.*

*Camp * Zyah, Gulf of Persia*
23d DECEMBER 1819

SIR

Agreeable to your desire, I have the honor to detail the operations of the Detachment under my Command which led to the Surrender of the hill fort and town of Zyah, yesterday at noon.

On the 18th Instant I embarked at Ras-el-Khyma at day break, in the boats of the fleet, with His Majesty's 65th Regt. under my command, and at noon formed a junction with the flank companies of the 1st | 2d Regiment N. I. under Captain Cocke, within four miles of our destination.—This operation however was attended with considerable difficulty and risk, owing to the heavy surf that beat on the shore, and which was the occasion of some loss in ammunition and of a few boats being upset and stove.

At half past three P. M. having refreshed my men, we commenced our march, and, fording the creek or back water, took up our position, at sun set, to the north eastward of the fort, the enemy firing at us, as we passed, notwithstanding that our messenger, whom we had previously sent in, to summons the Sheik, was still in the place ; and I lost no time in pushing our rifle men and pickets as forward as I could, without exposing them too much to the firing of the enemy, whom I found strongly posted under secure cover, in the date groves, in front of the town. Captain Cocke with the light company of his battalion was, at the same time, sent to the westward, to cut off the retreat of the enemy on that side.

At day break next morning, finding it necessary to drive the enemy still further in, to get a nearer view of his defences, I moved forward the rifle company of H. M. 65th regt. and, after a considerable opposition from the enemy, who, you are well aware, are peculiarly adapted for this species of warfare, I succeeded, with a few casualties, in forcing him to retire to some distance, but not without disputing every foot of the ground, which was singularly calculated for resistance, being intersected at every few yards, by banks and water-courses raised for the purposes of irrigation, and covered with date trees.

In the course of the day, our messenger returned, with an evasive answer from the Sheik : and a couple of eight inch mortars were landed with great labour and fatigue, one of which commenced playing the same evening on the hill fort, and the other the next morning.

On the morning of the 20th the position occupied by the enemy being still in advance of the town, I moved forward the riflemen again, who in their usual spirited style quickly forced the enemy to yield up his cover, and would soon have driven him to the walls of his town, had they not been reluctantly compelled, by my orders, to occupy the places the Arabs had quitted, until, by an encrease to my numbers, I should have it in my power to more completely encircle the whole of the town.

Means were afforded me to carry this purpose into effect by the arrival, in the course of the day, of the detachment under the command of Captain Backhouse H. M. 47th Regiment, composed of the flank companies of that corps and of the 1st | 3d regiment N. I. which you were pleased to send for, on your knowledge of the great labour and fatigue borne by my small detachment, in getting the guns and stores from the distant landing place, and which necessarily caused the greatest number of my men to be almost constantly detached and employed on fatigue duties.

The next morning the riflemen, supported by the pickets, were again called into play, and soon established their position within three and four hundred yards of the town, which with the base of the hill, was so completely surrounded as to render the escape of any of the garison now almost impossible. This advantage however was not gained without a severe loss, the rifle company and the regiment at large having been deprived, by the death of Ensign Matheson, of the services of a most gallant, intelligent and zealous officer.

Two twenty-four-pounders and the two twelves, the landing of which had been retarded by the difficulty of communication with the

* Called Zeila in our last Gazette.

fleet, from which we derived all our supplies, having been now brought on shore, we broke ground in the evening, and, notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the soil, from its rocky nature, had them ready to play next morning at day break. The former to batter in breach the hill fort on the north east side, and the latter, to destroy the defences of the Sheik's house on the westward.

Aware however, that the families of the enemy were all still in the town, and, humanity dictating, that some effort should be made to save the innocent from the fate that awaited the guilty, an opportunity was afforded for that purpose, by an offer to the garrison of security to their women and children, should they be sent out within the hour, but the infatuated chief, either from an idea that his fort on the hill was not to be reached by our shot, or with the vain hope to gain time by procrastination, returning to answer no our communication, while he detained our messenger, we opened our fire at half past eight in the morning, and such was the precision of the practice that, by half past ten, perceiving the breach would be soon practicable, I was in the act of issuing the necessary orders for the assault, when a white flag was displayed; and the enemy, after some little delay in assembling from the different quarters of the place, marched out without their arms, with Hossien ben Ally at their head, to the number of three hundred and ninety eight; and at half past one P. M., the British flags were hoisted on the hill fort and at the Sheikh's house. The women and children to the number of four hundred were, at the same time, collected together in a place of security, and I am happy to add, without a single instance of either injury or insult to their persons or feelings having occured. The prisoners have been since sent on board the fleet and I am now dismantling the fort and Sheikh's house.

The service has been short but arduous. The enemy defended themselves with an obstinancy and ability worthy of a better cause.

The exertions of every person in this detachment passed under your view and that of Capt. Collier during your occasional visits to the scene of operations. You are therefore fully able to appreciate the zeal by which Capt. Walpole of His Majesty's brig Curlew, who commanded the sailors on shore, must have been actuated, and the ability with which that zeal must have been applied, to have enabled him to overcome the difficulties attending the landing of the supplies and stores, particularly the guns, which after being brought up a narrow, intricate and shallow creek, a distance of upwards of three miles, had to be dragged through a muddy swamp and afterwards over a considerable space of rocky and intersected ground, before they could be placed in the batteries. In this service, he was much assisted by Lieut. Campbell of H. M. ship Liverpool, whose ingenuity, in finding out new expedients to overcome each difficulty, as it presented itself, never failed him; and the precision with which he laid the guns in the twenty four pounder battery, where he commanded under the superintendance of Capt. Walpole, could not be surpassed.

To the rifle company of H. M. 65th regiment commanded by Lieut. Hunt, I am most particularly indebted, constantly employed in the most perilous service, exposed not only to the fire of the Arabs, below, in the date groves, but also to that of the enemy above, occupying the little towers and breast works with which the whole face of the hill was studded to the very top, they never ceased to evince the utmost spirit, steadiness, and alacrity, and only required to be restrained to prevent their going too far. To Capt. Digby commanding H. M. 65th regiment and to Capt. Cocke commanding the detachment on the west side of the fort, I am also much indebted for their unwearied attention to their several duties, as likewise to Capt. Backhouse of H. M. 47th Regiment commanding the reinforcement, and to Lieut. Morley commanding the Artillery.

The judicious possitions chosen by Lieutenant Price of the Engineers for the erection of the batteries fully bespeak the merits of that officer. To Major Colebrooke, the Deputy Quarter Master General and Capt. Wilson, your military secretary, whom you were kind enough to permit to accompany me, throughout this service, I am under the most particular obligations, for their advice and assistance on every occasion; and to Lieut. Marriot, your Aide-de-Camp, I am greatly indebted, not only for his services during the late operations but before, at Ras-el-Khyma, during the attack on our trenches there. Without the assistance of those officers I should have found it most difficult to keep up my communications with the detachment on the west side of the town and along the extended chain we were obliged to take up, round the base of the hill, to prevent the escape of the enemy. From the intelligence and zeal of Capt. Thompson, the interpreter, I have also derived great benefit. To Lieuts. Place and Warren, the former acting Quarter Master and the latter acting Adjutant to the detachment, I have likewise had occasion to express my obligation for their attention and alacrity in the performance of their duties. Nor can I close this report without feeling that it is due to Lieut. Brucks, the agent of transports, to bring to your notice his laborious exertions in the particular line of his duties, during the embarkation and subseqnent landing of the troops on the 18th instant, on which occasion the officers & men belonging to the cruizers and transports, had all to endure a day of most severe labour and privation. In short, few services of so limited a duration, have afforded more opportunities to the troops to exhibit qualities of greater capability of fatigue and endurance of privations than the present, owing to the great distance of the fleet from the camp, which prevented the tents from being landed, until the operations were nearly over, and rendered the receipt of the supplies difficult and precatious; but all were borne by the officers and men with exemplary cheerfulness. In conclusion I beg leave to enclose a return of killed and wounded, and

I have the honor to be
Your most obdt. servt.
(Signed) N. WARREN,
*Maj. Comg. H. M. 65th Regt. & Field Detcah't*

Major Gen. Sir. WILLIAM GRANT KEIR, K. M. T.
Comdg. the Expedition
to the Gulf of Persia.

(A True Copy)
(Signed) E. G. STANNUS,
D. A. G.

(True Copy)
D. LEIGHTON,
Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

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FIELD ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR W. G. KEIR K. M. T.

*Camp Ras-el Khyma,*
Saturday 25th Dec. 1819.

The Major General has just received a report from Major Warren of the progress and result of the attack on the Fort of Zyah, and hastens to discharge a most gratifying task in recording the gallantry and good conduct of the troops employed in its reduction.

The service was performed under the eye of the Major General, who is therefore enabled from his own observation duly to appreciate the persevering efforts which led to the fall of the place.

To Major Warren he feels particularly grateful.—The operations were conducted by that officer with his usual judgement and decision, and the Major General will not fail to bring his conspicuous merit to the notice of His Excellency the Commander in chief.

The Major General fully concurs in the praises bestowed by Major Warren on the officers and men who served under him on this occasion, and has sincere pleasure in noticing the spirited behaviour of the rifle company of H. M. 65th Regiment under Lieut. Hunt which has distinguished itself so eminently throughout the whole of the service. To Captains Digby, Backhouse and Cocke, Major Warren has professed himself much indebted, and the judgement and ability of Lieutenants Price of the Engineers and Morley of the Artillery, have been favorably mentioned by him, and the Major General is happy to express his approbation of their exertions. Major Colebroke, Captains Thompson, & Wilson, & Lieut. Marriott of the Major General's Staff have acquitted themselves entirely to the satisfaction of Major Warren, and are requested to accept the thanks of the Major General for the zealous and valuable assistance rendered by them during the operations. Lieutenants Place and Warren, acting Staff to the detachment appear also to have exerted themselves most creditably in the performance of their respective duties.

The Major General feels at a loss to express in adequate terms, his obligations to the Navy; but the value of their services will be estimated when he declares that the Enterprize must have failed without their assistance. Captain Collier's zealous, cheerful and active co-operation was never more conspicuous than on this occasion, and he begs him to accept his warmest thanks for the cordiality and promptitude with which every arrangement was conducted. The astonishing efforts made by the sailors under Captain Walpole and Lieutenant Campbell, in dragging the 24 pounders thro' a deep mud, and landing and bringing forward the requisite stores have never been surpassed during the whole course of the Major General's experience, whilst the precision with which the breachingbattery was directed by Lieutenant Campbell under the superintendance of Captain Walpole, would have reflected credit on the most experienced corps of Artillery, and accordingly produced the most rapid and decided effects. The Major General offers to both officers and men his warmest tribute of admiration and begs them to accept of his sincere thanks, for their important and spirited services.

(True Extract)
(Signed) E. G. STANNUS,
Deputy Adj. Gen.

(True Copy)
D. LEIGHTON,
Adj. Gen. of the Army.

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RETURN of the Killed and Wounded of a Detechment under the Command of *Major Warren, His Majesty's 65th Regiment, during the operations before the Fort of ZYAH from the 18th to the 22d of Dec. 1819, both days inclusive.*

23D DECEMBER 1819.

| | Officers. | Serjeants. | Corporals. | Drummers. | Privates. | Total Killed | Officers. | Serjeants. | Corporals. | Drummers. | Privates. | Total Wounded. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artillery. | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Flank Companies His Ma. 47th Regiment. | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| His Majesty's 65th Regiment. | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | | 8 | 9 |
| Flank Companies 1st Regt. N. I. | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Flank Companies 1st ditto, 2d——ditto. | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Pioneers. | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Grand Total. | | | | | 3 | 3 | | | 1 | | 12 | 13 |

KILLED. WOUNDED.

NAME OF OFFICER KILLED.
Ensign John Mathieson, H. M. 65th Regt.
N. B. One Private 65th Regt. since dead of his wounds,
(Signed) SAMUEL R. WARREN,
Lieut. 65th Regt.
*Act. Line. Adjt. to Detachment.*

(A TRUE COPY.)
(Signed E. G. STANNUS,
A. D. G.

(TRUE COPY)
D. LEIGHTON,
*Adjt. Gen. of the Army.*

*Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
26th of January 1820.

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## NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

By the Reliance from Mangalore who anchored off the harbour, some day last week came passengers Colonel Welsh D. J. A. Mrs. Fearnes, and Captain Newman of the Madras Establishment.

The Sarah for London, is now under dispatch; the Asia will follow about the middle of February for the same destination.

### BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—January 25th, Brig Dotterel, Wm. M. Hanwell, from Bencoolen 7th Dec.

Do. 26. Brig Penang, John Bacon, from Sumatra, 24th Dec.

Do. 27. Portuguese Brig Cacadore, Joaõ Lourenco de Almeido, from China.

Do. 29. Ketch Myra, W. D. Megsiter, from the Isle of France.

Do. 31. Brig Prime, Wm. Lewis from Penang 19th Dec.

PASSENGERS.

*Per Ketch Myra.*—Mr. Winboth, 3d Mate of Ship Sarah.

*Per Prime.*—H. Sandwith Esq. Mr. Thos. McCarthey, Free Mariner.

DEPARTURES.—January 25. Ship Bannerman, H. Hunter, to Calcutta.

PASSENGER.

*By Bannerman.*—Mr. Smith.

SHIPS LOADING.

*English.*—Ship Sarah, for London.
Ship Asia, for do.
Ship Carmarthen, for do.
Ship Kusrovie, for Bussorah.
Ship Rehmanee, for do.
Ship Biramgore, for China.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

GUICOWARS SHIP OF WAR.
Anna Maria.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.
Minerva Grab, Biramgore, Charlotte, Jane Brig, Ahmudy, Kusrovie, Castlereagh, Lowjee, Sulimany, Helen, Ahmudy Snow, Good Success, Grab Brig Bombay Merchant, Cumbrian, Ketch Biramgore, Ann, Prime Brig.

BENGAL.
Hibernia, Pascoa, Argyle, Biramgore.

FREE TRADERS.
Sarah, Carmarthen, Asia, John Palmer.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.
Trial, Cochin, Prime, Ariel, Fox.

PORTUGUZE.
Caçadore.

ARABS.
Rehmanee, Kabrass, Kaudry.

MADRAS.
Catherine Brig, Dotterel.

PINANG.
Countess of Loudon, Pinang, Brigs.

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## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

JANUARY 8.—Grap Ship Larkasar, Nacoda Solimanjee Daood, from Penang 11th Sept. and Acheen 17th Oct.

OFF CALCUTTA.

JAN.—2. The Cochin.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.
*In two or three days.*

Ship Kent, C. Farquha soft for China.
Ship Isabella, P. C. Foster, for Penang.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

JAN.—2. Ship Emma, C. H. Baumgardt, for Madras and England.

Do. 3. Arab Ship Yadel Currim, Nacoda, for Juddah.

Do. 4. Ship Lord Minto, Chs. Maitland for Penang and Sincapoore.

Do. 5. Arab Ship Fathelburry, Abdool Beloll Nacoda, for Judda.

Do. do. Arab Ship Caudry, Nacoda, for Juddah.

Do. 6. Ship Lotus, J. R. F. Doveton, for London.

Do. do. American Brig Barbara, R. Turner, for Boston.

Do. do. Arab Ship Macauly, Mahomed Nacoda, for Muscat.

Do. 7. Ship Friendship, W. Black, for the Isle of France.

Do. 8. Ship Anne, R. Dickie, for Bombay.

Do. do. Cutter Frolick, E. Rogers, for the Eastward.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.
(None.)

PROGRESS OF VESSELS
*At the following Stations on the 8th Instant.*

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain.—The H. C. Ships Thomas Grenville and Carnatic.

SAUGUR.

Remain.—The Baring, Danish Ship Kronprinsessin and Portuguese Ship St. Jago Maior.

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### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 13, Brig Amelia, (French) Leonard, from Yanam 5th January.

Do. Ship Eugenia, Allport, from Bombay 19th December 1819.

Do. 14th, Brig Emelie, J. Gantin from Coringa 5th, January.

Do. Helen, G. Kemp, from Calcutta 5th, January.

Do. 15th, Ship Perseverance, J. Greig from Penang 1st. do.

Do. 16th, Brig Covelong, J. P. Gandart, from do 29th December 1819.

Do. 18th, Brig Ruby, Thomas Bower, from Ennore.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 13, Brig Amelia, (F.) Lenard, for Pondicherry.

Do. H. C. Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, C. B. Gribble for Columbo and London.

Do. H. C. Ship Marquis of Wellington, J. Wood, for do.

Do. 17th Brig Helen, Kemp, for Cuddalore.

Do. 19th Brig Two Brothers, M'Nicol, for Covelong.

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## General Register of Marriages Births, and Deaths.

### BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On Tuesday night the 25th ultimo the Lady of Richard Woodhouse Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On board the Biramgore, at Sea on the 31st December, Mrs. Parlby, Wife of Captain Parlby, Madras Establishment.

At Sea off Ceylon on board the same Ship, on the 3d Jan. 1820, Mr. William Wensley of the country service, after a short illness of 8 Days.

On Friday last, Lieut. Rule, Madras Native Infantry.

On the 30th ult. Archibald, Infant Son of Captain Robert Campbell, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, Aged 7 days.

### CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On Monday the 3d instant Mr. John Payne, junior, of the Marine Board Office, to Miss Catharine Barose.

At Soorool, on the 6th instant, by the Revd. Mr. Eales, William Fairlie Clark, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Arabella Anne, third Daughter of John Cheap, Esq.

BIRTHS.—On the 8th instant, at Calcutta, Mrs. Patton, of Barrickpore, of a Daughter.

At Fort William, on the 2d instant, the Lady of Capt. C. Coates, H. M. 89th Foot, of a Daughter.

On Thursday, the 30th ultimo, the Lady of Captain Francis Balston, of a Son.

On the 29th instant, the Lady of Thomas Barlow, Esq. of a Son.

At Purneah, on the 10th ultimo, Mrs. M. Shilling ford, of a Son.

At Agra, on the 3d Nov. the Lady of Captain H. E. Gilbert Cooper, of a Son.

At Cawnpore, on the 29th December, the Lady of Lieutenant Vickers Jacob, 1st Batt. 3d N. I. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 28th ultimo, Willim Graham, Esq. greatly esteemed and regreted for his many amiable qualities, particularly by those who have been in the office with him for many years. Mr. Graham was nearly 30 years in the employ of Messrs. Palmer and Company.

At Mirzapore, on the 25th ultimo, Lieutenant Robert Robertson Bruce, of the 1st Regt. N. I.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

At Cahnda, on the 7th ultimo, of a bilious fever, Lieut. Alexander Livingstone Campbell, of the 2d Batt. 4th Regt. Bengal N. I.

At Keshoorgunge, near Rungpore, on the 21st. December, Mrs. M. Mitchell, relict of the late Captain Mitchell of the H. C. Madras Military Establishment. deeply regretted by his friends and relations.

At Berhampore, on the 28th Nov. Capt. William Hargrave 1st. Batt. 4th Regt.

## MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 10th Instant, in St. Anna's Church, at Vizagapatam, by the Reverend Padre Celestino Joao Paes, Mr. A. D. M'Intosh, Writer in the Zillah Court, to Miss Leonora Madeira, Doughter of Mr. T. G. Madeira, Merchant at that place.

At Bellary, on the 3d Instant, by the Reverend W. Reeve, Protestant Missionary, Garrison Serjeant Major John Harrison, to Miss, Sarah Maria Ross, second Daughter of Mr. Conductor G. Ross, of that Station.

BIRTH.—On the 11th Instant, the Lady of E. B Wrey, Esq. of a son.

On the 19th Ultimo, at the Mount the Lady of W. Fasken, Esq. M. D. Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, of a Son.

DEATH.—Camp at Kaneer, of Fever on the evening of 31st Dec. 1819, Lieut. W. Fyles, Senior Officer in charge of 2d Bat. 15th Regt. N. I. most sincerely and deservedly lamented by his brother officers.

At Vepery, on the evening of the 15th Instant, the infant son of Captain P. Davie, 2d Bat, 24th Regt. N. I. aged 9 days.

It is with infinite sorrow we have to lament the death of Iasiawmy Moodeliar, of the Spasmodic Cholera, a respectable native Inhabitant of Madras, at his house in Royapooram on the 7th Instant.—Scarcely 48 hour, had elapsed, when his Sister was attacked and died in 12 hours. and the following day his Brother was attacked, and carried off in 19 hours —Thus, was the poor Mother deprived of three of her offspring, in the short space of four days; her sorrows are better felt, than described.

# Calcutta.

## *CURRENT VALUE.*
### OF
## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

*Thursday December 30, 1819.*

| Buy Rs. As. Dis. | | | 6 per Cent. Loan Promissary Notes Discount. | Rs. As. Sell | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 6 | |

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Discount on Private Bills, | 8 | per Cent. |
| Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange, | 6 | " |
| Ditto on Government Salary Bills, | 6 | " |
| Interest on Loans on Deposit, | 6 | " |

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

| REMIT. | CALCUTTA. | DRAW. |
|---|---|---|
| 2 6 | On London 6 Months sight, per Sa Rs | 2 7 |
| | Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. | 87 |
| | Madras ditto, per 100 Star Pagodas, | 331 |

The alterations since our last, have been so few and are of so little importance, as to leave little room for observation.—INDIGO, continues to go off. We have not heard of any alterations in prices to induce us to alter our quotations.—The market still continues to be very scantily supplied with COTTON, the Weekly Reports at the Custom-house lately, seldom exhibiting a larger Importation than from 2,000 to 3,000 Maunds.

JANUARY 7.

The American Ship *Julius Cæsar* had run ashore on the Isle Platte, to the northward of the Isle of France, where she remained for some time, but succeeded in backing off. She sustained, however, so much damage from the very severe weather that she had experienced, as well as her getting on shore, that she was obliged to discharge the whole of her cargo, and to be hove down.

The markets at the Cape of Good Hope, for wheat and rice, were so bad, that these articles where unsaleable. The *Bainbridge* had arrived from Liverpool, which she left on he 30th July.

*Statement of Shipping in the River Hoogly, on the 1st of January 1820.*

| | Vessels | Tons |
|---|---|---|
| Honorable Company's Ships, | 2 | 1.749 |
| Honorable Company's Chartered Ships, | 5 | 1.83 |
| Free Traders, | 9 | 4,511 |
| Country Ships for Great Britain, | 7 | 3,737 |
| Country Ships employed in Country Trade, | 18 | 5.592 |
| Vessels for Sale, or wanting Freight, | 32 | 14,257 |
| American Vessels, | 6 | 1.613 |
| French Vessels, | 3 | 1.313 |
| Portuguese Vessels, | 4 | 2,35[illegible] |
| Dutch Vessels, | 1 | [illegible]60 |
| Danish Vessels, | 1 | [illegible]870 |
| Arabian Vessels, | 5 | [illegible],070 |
| Total | 91 | [illegible],339 |
| Free Traders in the River, on the 1st of January 1820. | 23 | 11,349 |

The Hon'ble Company's first Sale of OPIUM, provided in the year 1818-19, consisting of 1423 Chests Behar and 279 Benares, took place at the Exchange, on the 31st ult.—The OPIUM, is of good quality, and averaged the following prices.—the Behar 1999 15. 3 and the Benares 2012. 2.I.—the highest and lowest prices for which the former Sold, being 2085 and 1920, and the latter 2000 and 2020.

Patna, since the Sale has been sold at 2060; and 2030 has been refused for Benares; our quotations are in conformity.

The second Sale will take place towards the end of February, and will contain 1972 Chests Behar, and 382 Benares, with the usual reservation of 300 Chests to be taken at the option of the subjects of the French Government.

[*Calcutta Exchange*,—*Jan.* 6.

Private accounts from Samarang, received by the last arrival from the Eastward, report very favorably of the state of the markets there in the beginning of October. We quote the following list of articles that were at the same time much in demand and very scarce, with their selling prices:

OPIUM, (Patna) 1650 dollars.
(Benares) 1600 ditto.
SILK, (Chindies) first sort, 12 cubits long, at 112 to 120 dollars per corge. Inferior sorts in proportion.
(Taffaties) green, red, and yellow, of first quality, yielding a good profit.
WHEAT, 5½ to six dollars per bag, if good.
GUNNY BAGS, from 12 to 14 dollars per 100.
ESSENCE OF ROSES, (Smith's only,) 3½ to 4 dollars per bottle. N. B. This article is always in demand.

JANUARY, 10 1820.

With regard to the expedition against Palembang many rumours have prevailed. The Dutch prints are full of confident prediction, and announce great success, but, if reliance can be placed on private letters, the affair at Banca, has been greatly exaggerated—and considerable doubts were entertained, respecting the ultimate success of the attack against Palembang. The European troops on board the transports, had been much lessened by disease, and it was expected that the rainy season and its consequences, would materially impede—if not entirely defeat, the object of the armament.

All accounts, we are happy to state, concur in representing the infant establishment of Singapore, as increasing and flourishing: and we sincerely hope, that it will verify all the expectations, which the most sanguine have entertained, respecting its commercial and political advantages.

We offer to our readers, the following gleanings from the *Batavia Courants*, as they have been translated:—

"The Governor was still on his route in the interior.

"Accounts from Macasser mention that a small Expedition, which was sent against the rebel Chief Aboo Baker has been successful, and that he together with a number of his followers have lost their lives.

"Further accounts of this affair may be expected by the receipt of military dispatches.

"By a Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the law, which was in force at the time when the Dutch received Padang on the West Coast of Sumatra from the British authorites—against American ships entering that port, has been anulled, and every ship belonging to such nations as are at peace with the Netherlands Government, are to be freely admitted into Padang, subject to the restrictions which are now and may be hereafter established.

"From accounts which have reached us we learn, that the Expedition which sailed from hence on the 23d of August last, under the command of Rear Admiral Walterbeck, has safely arrived in very good condition at Palembang on the 29th of the same month.—His Majesty's frigat *Wilhelmina* which was to have composed one of the expeditions, had already sailed from Malacca for that purpose and was met by a boat which was sent with orders for her joining the force. The preparations for acting against the treacherous Sultan of Palembang were carrying on actively and by the springtide of the new moon, the ships would get over the bar, at the entrance of the river. A small detachment from the force has proceeded against some rebels in the Island of Banca to restore tranquility there.

"From the military dispatches received from Colonel de la Fontaine, commanding His Majesty's troops at Macasser, regarding the affair with the Rebel Abu Bakr, we are enabled to state the following particulars in addition to that given in the *Courant* of the 11th September last.

"During several years Abu Bakr has been the dread of the Inhabitants of Celebes Island, and every effort which had been made to secure him, was rendered useless by his deeplaid plans and the extent of his followers.

"The civil and military authorities at Macasser, thought that the best mode of putting an end to Abu Bakr's influence would be, by compelling him to fight—and consequently when he in the month of August, was committing depredations on the territories of the government, he was permitted to go unmolested as far as Beba, which lay 3 hours distance from Macasser, which place was judged the best adapted for the purpose. Col. De la Fontaine proceeded thither with 200 men from the garrison of Fort Rotterdam, to meet the rebel—while those who had come to their assistance from the friendly powers, formed themselves in a circle round the village of Beba, in order to cut off the retreat of the enemy. On the 21st our troops commenced an assault on Beba by day-light,—they perceived immediately a numerous and armed band, but the guides having gone astray, they could not distinguish friends from foes—but it did not remain long doubtful, for it was Abu Bakr himself, who having advanced a few paces towards the Colonel, under the pretence of being an ally, commenced a furious attack on the Colonel and his small detachment. A dreadfull conflict ensued, but the soldiers following the conduct of their brave and gallant leader, drove the enemy out of the field with the loss of 150 men, and many more were slaughtered by the troops of the allies. Abu Bakr, together with a number of his adherents have lost their lives Among the wounded we find Col. De la Fontaine, Capt. Leuasson.—and Lieut. Van Dorronm and Lieut. Clausson among the dead.

"Accounts from Banca mention, that the detachment sent against the district of Banka Kotta, have completely succeeded in taking the fortifications which had been temporarily erected, altho attended with great loss of lives."

PENANG, Nov. 20.

"By the arrival of the ship Minerva, Ballard, a letter has been received from Captain Charles H. Bean, dated Acheen, 2nd inst. announcing the loss of his Ship, the Harriet, in the Surat Passage. Capt. Bean speaks highly of the kind treatment he has met with from the Kink of Acheen, and adds, that the King is to send a Brig with the Government Dispatches, Passengers, and Convicts, to Bencoolen, in a few days. Some further interesting particulars will be found in the following.

*Extract of a Letter from the Commander of the Ship Samdanay, dated 2nd November, 1819.*

"Unfavourable weather prevented our leaving Acheen before the 25th ult. on which day, whilst in the act of getting underweigh, I received a letter from Capt. Bean, of the Harriet, mentioning the unfortunate circumstance of his Ship having been wrecked on the evening preceding in the Surat Passage; in consequence of which, instead of proceeding on to Bengal, I resolved to repair instantly to his assistance. We anchored on the following morning, close under a point in the Surat Passage, and sent our boats to the wreck. We succeeded this day in getting on board the whole of the officers, passengers, and crew, with a small quantity of cargo. The night proving boisterous, with very heavy squalls and hard rain, rendered it totally impossible for the boats to remain in the heavy surf which it occasioned alongside the wreck. On the following morning, the boat were sent to the wreck at day light, in charge of her own officers, and those of the Samdanay, but finding that the Malays had possession of her, one of the boats was dispatched for arms, whilst the other laid under a point of land. Accordingly we sent two swivels, with a number of small arms. The swivels, upon the boat's return, were fixed in the long boat, by which means the wreck was in a very short time cleared of the Malays; when the boats crew got on board and found several Malays stretched upon the deck, some killed and others wounded, the latter of whom were delivered over to the King of Acheen. During this day, the Malays on shore were gradually collecting on the sides of the hills and rocks, untill the whole of the ground between two points of land in a bay (of which they formed the entrance) was completely covered with at least five thousand men and boys. They attempted to board several times, but were gallantly repulsed by the crews in possession. During this day, work was carried on as if the vessel was secured in an English harbour, which I must say reflects the highest credit on the captain, officers, and crew of the *Harriet*, in as much as it shewed that there must have been most excellent subordination in the ship, to insure such obedience on the part of the crew to their officers, and at a time too when the foremast men generally give themselves up entirely to pillage, and when, also, it is usually supposed, particularly amongst lascars, that such misfortunes level all distinction, and that then all authority ceases. Thus matters continued for four days, during which time, as much of the cargo as possibly could be got at, was saved; in fact no more could have been preserved, as the vessel by this time was covered with water, and beating so violently against the rocks in consequence of the weather becoming more severe, that the people could scarcely stand on the decks, much less work. Captain Bean then abandoned the wreck to the Malays, and in less than two minutes afterwards, her decks were covered with men as full as they could croud. We then returned with the *Samdanay* to Acheen, and as the whole of the cargo saved was damaged by salt water, an auction was made of it; and really I think it sold better then if it had been in good condition.—This was the first auction ever held at Acheen.

Captain Bean's account of the misfortune is this. On entering the Surat Passage, as directed by Horsburgo, backed the fore-top sail, but finding the ship going a-head, he backed the main top-sail, and finally laid all a-back—but, as the ship was still forging a-head, on to the weathermost shore, and if kept laying a-back must fall on to a point of land which was somewhat on her lee bow, he filled and made all sail to give the vessel good headway, in order to tack, for which there was plenty of room, tho' the vessel was nearly scrubbing along the sides of the rocks of the point mentioned above, but this point formed one of the extremes of the bay in which she was lost, and by weathering this point, gave Capt. Bean sufficient room and time before he could reach the rocks. He was perfectly in the right to act as he did—in fact, I should suppose in such a case he had no alternative. He succeeded in getting the vessel nearly round, when the wind changed, and drove her on the beforementioned point. At this moment she rebounded off, and no time was lost in bracing the yards in such a direction as to cause the effect of the sails to be the most advantageous; but another puff came, and drove her against the rocks again—an anchor was cut away directly the puff took her, but it was so steep that the anchor did not take the ground before the vessel was, as just mentioned, against the rocks, close to her former situation. immediately the stream-anchor was carried out, by which the vessel was hove off, and an eddy wind round the mountains came in her favor, which carried her out nearly to mid passage; and so sure were Captain Bean and his Officers of her safety that he cut the cable; but almost instantly a squall took her a-back, and having no room to back or wear off, cut away another anchor, but before she could be brought up, she drove once more on shore, in a situation whence it was impossible in such weather, with a heavy swell, to move her.—This was a most extraordinary hole she got into—her driver-boom on one end, and the jib-boom on the other, were amongst the trees on the rocks—it appeared as if it was made to fit the ship; for a longer vessel could not possibly get in—and I really think that was it the *Samdanay*, she might have laid with her bows against the steep rocks in both ends of her, and be afloat. Captain Bean and crew remained by the vessel till the following morning, at the dawn of which, finding her hull full of water, he quitted the wreck, himself and passengers proceeding to Acheen for assistance. The officers and crew left in charge of the vessel, were directed to land their baggage, and what cargo could be saved, in a sandy bay close by, Captain B. meeting the *Samdanay* working up, came on board, previous to which all the assistance that the King of Acheen could render, had already reached the vessel. Shortly afterwards, we anchored, and sent every assistance, as previously mentioned.

"In addition to this, it must be acknowledged, that the King of Acheen lent the most prompt assistance *in his power* to the wreck—but as it will happen in all such cases, the people whom he ordered, shewed an inclination to participate in the plunder, which at times it was impossible to prevent; but no blame can be attached to the King, as his motives were good; in short, he did every thing that he possibly could in his present situation.

"The most deplorable part of the event, is the sufferings of the lady passengers, which consisted of Mrs. Bean, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Brown. These ladies were on shore two nights, exposed to very stormy and rainy weather, without any shelter but a tent made with boat's sails, erected in a hurry by the officers of the *Harriet*. Mrs. Bean had an infant child, and Mrs. Brown's four young children, scarcely more than infants. They are all now on board the *Samdanay*, together with the captain, officers and crew, and the rest of the passengers, who will proceed with us to Calcutta."

# Madras.

JANUARY 13.

APPOINTMENTS.

J. H. D. Ogilvie, Esq. Fourth Member of Council.

Mr. E. Wood, Chief Secretary to government.

Mr. W. Thackeray, to act as Third Judge of the Sudder and Foujdary Adawlut.

Mr. J. B. Travers, Second judge of the Provincial Court for the Centre Division.

Mr. H. S. Græme, Third Judge of Do. Do.

Mr. H. Lord, Third Judge of the Provincial Court for the Northern Division.

Mr. P. Bruce, Third Judge, of the Provincial Court for the Southern Division.

Mr. S. Ibbetson, Judge of the Zillah of Bellery.

Lieutenant Chase, Secretary to the Road Committee and Superintendent of the Roads.

JANUARY 20.

The Honorable Company's Ship *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Captain Gribble, and *Wellington*, Captain Wood, sailed for Colombo at daylight on Sunday last: it is expected these Ships will not leave Ceylon before the beginning of next month.

# Original Poetry.

It was a strong possession, strong and strange
I felt the evil, yet desire not change,
Y as now have flown nor is the passion cured,
For hope hath life and thus is life endured,
The mind's desire, with all its strength steals on,
Till youth and health and all *but Love* are gone;
And there are reasons! horrid, dreadful hours
Of mental suffering, they overthrow my powers,
And make my mind unsteady.

CRABBE'S *Tales of the Hall.*

## A FRAGMENT

And Daric left in grief the Western Isles,
Where erst he sunn'd himself in Ladies eyes,
In whose gay beams lurk Woman's dangerous wiles,
Her weakness, wanderings and frailties!!

He deemed it bliss to gaze on lips so red,
Teeth of the pearl, locks of the raven's jet,
Blue laughing eyes, that magic lustre shed,
Bright as pure Sapphires round with diamonds set,

Yet Daric laughed to scorn weak woman's power,
On youth's wild wing, roved free as heavens' breath
Guileless and gay until the luckless hour,
He saw and knew and loved young Carineth!

* * * * *

It was the Evening! and a stilly shower,
Spangled with dewy beads each emerald leaf,
With water drops gleam'd every opening flower,
Like infant beauty smiling thro' its grief!

In sullen pride, the cypress gloomy shade,
Lay o'er the path where strayed the youthful pair,
All was so calm, so still Love seem'd afraid;
To breath his wild wish, hope and passion there!

A liquid pearl upon her bosom fell!
Fell it from heaven? or from that cheek so cold?
He asks not, heeds not, kissed the tell-tale spell,
Told his heart's wish and wished for what he told.

Within her eye to see affection glow,
And her white bosom heave in sweet disorder,
And her slow foot fell noiseless as the snow,
Scarce seen beyond her floating garments border.

To hear the Love she blushes to reveal,
In accents soft as zephyr's gentlest sigh,
To seal it with a silent kiss and *feel*,
Her ripe red lip *pulsate* in sympathy.

To be her first her maiden choice and touch
A heart with Love that every love defied,
Was bliss unearthly—Daric felt it such!
Death at that moment why wert thou denied?

War's slogan clang'd as Daric breathed his Vow,
And with her parting kiss, she gave the youth,
In token of his *hope a myrtle bough*,
*Heart's-ease* for *Love*, *an Olive branch* for *Truth*!!

* * * * *
* * * * *

Upon the walls the foes proud standards fly,
And Daric burned to flesh his maiden steel.

Famine assails the miserable Town,
Man yields his strength, Woman her love-fed fire,
Twined in their feeble arms they lay them down,
And with one last cold feeble kiss expire!

There in the pangs of Death—the gasping steed,
Some hungry goaded being seizes on,
In welsh butchery completes the deed,
Then gnaws his bones himself a *skeleton*!

From the starved baby's locks, the death dew drips,
While cold and shivering, o'er his dying brother,
He crawls and presses with his thin blue lips,
The clay cold nipple of his lifeless mother!!

Yet hark! what thunders float along the gale,
What yells of agony, what shrieks of woe,
Ye, who can dwell upon the well-told tale,
O! war-scenes, go, to th' sack of cities, Go.

Now fear-clad battle bares his blood-red arm,
And Spoil stands rampant eager for his deed;
Murder and sacrilege await the alarm,
And Death himself bestrides his paly steed.

Up to the breach, the foe with fury rush,
Beauty and Gold and Blood their influence pour,
The wall they win, in Victory's wild flush,
Shout with Hell-joy, and wallow in the gore.

Beyond Imagination's gloomiest stretch,
Famine and Slaughter work friends sink and rise,
In thy own heart's red flood and lo! a wretch,
Stoops to the bloody tide and *drinks* and dies!!

Pale Beauty, ( from *Brutality* her senses flown )
Screams for her virtue' screams without a tear,
And Age lies *featureless*, and to the stone,
That dashed his brains out, the *grey hairs adhere*!!

* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *

Peace spread her pinion to the passing Gale,
Scarce two short months had flown by heaven, not two,
White with foam bubbles came a steed, and pale,
The Horseman seem'd. To Carineth he flew!

* * * * *

Wedded! he cried, and shriek'd with wild alarm,
Wedded to him, my best, my bosom friend,
Wedded! Oh God, Oh God! * *
* * * * *

M. E.

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The Drawing of the Madras Lottery commenced on Friday last, when the larger Prizes in the first Class fell as follows:

No. 5594, a Prize of 20,000 Rupees.
No. 2915, a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
Nos. 1936, 6291, Prizes of 5,000 Rs. each.
Nos. 140, 1179, 2382, 2205, 3808, 3245, 3896 Prizes of 1000 Rupees each.

Nos. 2074, 2361, 3834, 3906, 3387, 3388, 4178, 5587, 5664, 5997, Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nos. | 412 | 154 | 437 | 486 | 702 | 1076 | 1101 |
| 1546 | 1640 | 1000 | 1058 | 1119 | 1474 | 1625 | 1283 |
| 2137 | 2624 | 2558 | 2145 | 2521 | 2103 | 2981 | 3510 |
| 3841 | 3351 | 3627 | 3082 | 3791 | 4296 | 4358 | 4775 |
| 4612 | 4296 | 4056 | 4328 | 5569 | 5807 | 5874 | 5419 |
| 6332 | 5046 | 5180 | 5470 | 6049 | | | |

Prizes of 200 Rs. each.

# English Extracts.

## THE RADICAL REFORMERS.

LEEDS, JULY 16.

A meeting was held this day on Hunslet-moor according to notice given in the public papers, and by placards which were posted up in every part of the town. However, notwithstanding all this publicity, and the additional impetus which it was supposed the proceedings at Birmingham, Barnsley, &c. would, have given to the advocates of universal suffrage and annual parliaments, the assembly was far from numerous. Only from 4,000 to 5,000 persons attended, and the proceeding went off very tamely. About half past twelve the chair was taken by Mr. James Mann. It was the duty, he said, of every person to come forward and assist in redressing the manifold grievances of the country, which were produced by an overwhelming taxation, that took from every man the greatest part of the produce of his industry. He exhorted his auditors to conduct themselves with peaceableness and moderation.

The resolutions were moved by a Mr. Mason, and were in substance as follow:—

"That there is no such thing as servitude; all statutes and enactments which have a tendency to benefit one part of society at the expense of another, are unjust. That as the legislature has in many instances treated the petitions of the people with indifference and contempt, it is necessary to make a solemn appeal to the people to form a national union, in order to procure such an overwhelming majority of the male population as cannot fail to procure the object in view. That as universal suffrage and annual parliaments are the essential principles of the English constitution, they would consider their grievances unredressed, and their rights withheld, till they were possessed of them. That the Saving Banks scheme was an insult to common sense and right understanding. That co-operating meetings should be appointed, to consist of wise and able men, and to meet at some given place; that from these, district meetings should be formed, to extend throughout the whole united kingdom; and a national meeting from the district meetings, to bring the whole into one focus, in order to adopt measures for obtaining a reform in the Commons' House of Parliament, on the basis of universal suffrage, annual parliaments, and election by ballot. That no redress could be obtained but from themselves; and if they failed to exert with vigour the means they had in their hands, they would merit the privations they endured, and deserve the execration of posterity. That should the usurpers of their rights proceed to acts of violence, and even incarcerate individuals, they should still persevere, and use every means to lighten the chains, and enliven the dungeons, of those who suffered in the cause of the people. That it is the duty of every member of society to resist the execution of oppressive and partial laws, which, if a single individual were to do, it would be his ruin, but if a whole nation did it, they must be successful. That a very small number of individuals had long guided the national councils, and plundered the people, and to perpetuate their fraud, had hired the off-scouring of society to print and publish newspapers, which had long succeeded in persuading the people that the measures of government were calculated for their benefit. *That as soon as an eligible person can be found, who will accept the apointment, to represent the unrepresented inhabitants of Leeds, another meeting shall be called for the purpose of electing him to that situation!*" (Some of the audience named Mr. Fawkes, others Godfrey Higgins.) These resolutions were carried unanimously.

Mr, Fitton and Mr. Knight, (two "brave Lancashire reformers,"), Mr. Brayshaw, (of Yeadon), Mr. Willim, (of Dewsbury), Mr. Grainger, (of Leeds), and Mr. Baines, (of the *Leeds Mercury*), severally addressed the meeting, on the old topics. Knight recommended them to abstain from paying of taxes, as no man had a right to pay taxes imposed upon him without his consent; and he could not be said to give his consent to taxation who had not a vote for a member of Parliament. Fitton then read the appeal to the nation which the committee had prepared. He did not state who composed this committee, how they were appointed, or under whose authority they acted. It went over the same ground as had been embraced by the resolutions, strongly resembling the one adopted at Barnsley, and called upon the people to form a national union, to obtain their rights.

The thanks of the people were then voted to Major Cartwright. W. Cobbett, Esq. H. Hunt, Esq; to Messrs. Wooler, Knight, Johnson (of Manchester), Baines, (the printer), Mann, (the Chairman), the men who signed the requisition, and other reforming worthies.

The meeting broke up very peaceably, about half-past four. As soon as the chairman announced that it was concluded the audience left the ground as if eager to be dismissed. The men who undertake the management of these meetings are evidently connected with each other, and with the leaders of reform in London; at the same time, it seems equally evident, that the great bulk of their auditors are totally unconnected with them. Of the crowd collected to day, perhaps one third attended from motives of curiosity, and not more than one half of the remainder appeared to take any interest in the proceedings. The speeches were received with very little applause, except the votes of thanks, some of which were attended with cheers. No mention was made of the time when another meeting will be held. The town and neighbourhood are perfectly quiet.

## IRELAND.

DUBLIN, JULY 19.

DINNER TO GENERAL D'EVEREUX.

The dinner to be given to our distinguished countryman, General D'Evereux, of the South American Patriot Service, will take place this day at Morrison's. It will be one of the most splendid and most numerously, as well as respectably attended, that was ever given in Dublin on any former occasion. That patriotic and truly liberal Irishman, Lord Cloncurry, will take the chair. Among the invited guests is the Rev. Mr. Shepheard, of Liverpool, who happens to be now in Dublin, a gentleman highly distinguished for his talents and public spirit, whose eloquence has been frequently exerted at public meetings in Liverpool, to support the cause of civil and religious liberty.

The following are copies of the letter of invitation, and the General's answer:—

Morrison's Nassau-street, 17th July, 1819.

Sir—The Irish Friends of South American Independence request the honour of your company at a public dinner, on Monday, the 19th instant.

They are anxious to offer you this humble testimony, not only of the sense they entertain of the character, you have acquired, but of their anticipation that your future services will prove alike valuable to your cause, and honourable to your country.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient faithful servant,
(Signed) DANIEL O'CONNELL, Sec.
To Major-General D'Evereux, &c.

THE ANSWER.

Gresham's hotel, July 17th, 1819.

Juan D'Evereux, de la Orden del Libertador, Mayer-general del exercito de la Republica de Venezuela, y Nueva Granada, Commandante de la Legion, Irlandesa, &c. &c.

Sir,—I have the honour of your letter, conveying to me an invitation of the Irish Friends of South American Independence to a public dinner on Monday next.

I accept the invitation with the liveliest feelings of respect and gratitude towards those gentlemen who thus manifest the interest they take in the cause of the New World: for it is to the merits of this cause alone I must consider myself indebted for so distinguished an honour.

To render my future exertions valuable to South America, and serviceable as well as honourable to my country, will be my study and my ambition.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your obedient and humble servant,
(Signed)
To D. O'Connell, Esq. JOHN D'EVEREUX.

GENERAL D'EVEREUX'S LEVEE.

Yesterday Gen. D'Evereux held a military levee at Morrison's, Dawson-street. Among the company present, which was numerous and fashionable, we observed a number of fine women. The General, on entering the room, was received with a burst of applause. He was accompanied by his staff and the officers of the First Lancers of his Legion. At half-past three Colonel Lyster entered, supported by a number of officers, bearing, by desire of the General, the new stand of colours for Colonel Aylmer's regiment. General D'Evereux then addressed the corps as follows:

"Brother Soldiers.—This standard you will receive from the hands of a Lady who admires the motives which prompt you to leave your country; and in the hour of danger, I feel satisfied that the recollection of this day will animate you in its defence, and stimulate you to deeds of glory. I trust, and am Convinced, I shall ever behold this standard a pledge of your fidelity and your honour; and that, in rallying round it, you will also shed a lustre upon Ireland." (Loud and reiterated cheers followed this address, which was delivered with grace and feeling.)

The Lady of Counsellor O'Connell, taking the colours from the General, addressed the Colonel and his Officers to this effect:—

"Gentleman,—I have the honour to present you this flag, which I am sure you will not cherish the less for being handed to you by an Irishwoman, who Admires and loves those emotions of courage and sentiments of liberality which bear you far from your native land. May success and glory attend your steps, and peace and happiness crown your efforts! This, gentlemen shall be my sincere prayer." [Mrs. O'Connell was very impressive, but was evidently much affected towards the conclusion of the address, which was followed by cheering and waving of hats.]

Seldom has there been seen in a single regiment, so fine a corps of officers as those of the Lancers; they were the admiration of all present.

The General went round a vast circle, paying his respects to his friends, and at a quarter before five the levee broke up; every one delighted with the imposing spectacle, so cheering to every friend of suffering humanity. An immense number of people surrounded the hotel.

*London, Tuesday, July* 20.—We have inserted in another column, a paper which has been recently delivered into the various governments of Germany, by a deputation from the manufacturers and merchants of that country, who it would appear are now making the circuit of these Governments, with the view of persuading them to adopt measures for the protection of home manufactures, and the exclusion of foreign manufactures, and more particularly of the English.

The measures recommended are the removal of all internal duties by land and water, except turnpike duties, and the imposition at the frontiers of a duty of 10 per cent. on colonial goods of 15 per cent. on foreign manufactures, from States not acting on a prohibitory system, and of 50 per cent on the manufactures of England and other states acting on the prohibitory system.

We are under no great apprehension that these measures will ever be adopted. The union of the different German States is of too feeble a texture, to admit of a general agreement among them, as to the duties which are to be levied on these different subjects, and the proportions in which these duties are to be shared. The division of such a fund as this, might set by the ears less rapacious people than German Princes.

The notions in this Paper are no doubt very absurd, but they are nevertheless the notions which are yet too often repeated in this country. The idea of a balance of trade of 350 millions of florins a year against Germany, alarms this good Deputation for the future fate of their country. But they may tranquillize themselves. If the Germans have nothing to give in return, they may rest assured that foreigners will soon tire of sending her year after year 350 millions of florins' worth of goods without an equivalent. The balance of trade will soon restore itself; for we do not think that there are any people so infatuated with these good Germans as to furnish them with goods merely for the pleasure of having them among their list of bad debtors.

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It appears that the Portuguese Government is encouraging its subjects to bring forward their claims to a redress of injuries, and an indemnification for losses, inflicted on them by whole fleets of pirates, cruising under the flag of Artigas, but fitted out and manned from the United States. The New York Evening Post very candidly declares its surprise that such demands have not been already made upon the United States Government. "It is a fact," says the editor, "daily established in the courts of justice "that almost all the privateers which "have for so long a time been plunder-"ing, pillaging, and robbing on the Ocean, are fitted out in the United States' harbours." If, therefore, the ships and subjects of Portugal have been outraged by this class of American citizens, the course is very clear which ought to be adopted by the Court of Brazil, and by the Cabinet of Washington. The former cannot shrink from the duty of obtaining redress from its own subjects, without relinquishing its right to their allegiance. The American Government cannot refuse or withhold reparation for evils perpetrated by its own citizens in defiance of its own laws, without inducing the doubtless imaginary suspicion, that such laws were designed to cover the mal-practices against which they had been professedly directed. The Government of the United States must either protect its neighbours or pay them.

## FOREIGN SERVICE.

*On the Bill to prevent His Majesty's Subjects from Enlisting in Foreign Service.—From the Scotsman.*

And England sent her men, of men the chief.
Who taught these sires of empire yet to be.
To plant the tree of life,—to plant fair Freedom's tree. CAMPBELL.

However plausible the pretexts on which this Bill is founded, we venture to assert, there never was any measure proposed to a British Parliament more adverse to our own interest, more discreditable to the national character, or more at variance with every principle of justice and sound policy. The very source from which it springs ought to create a suspicion of its character. Looking merely to the immediate injury it will do to our trade, it is evident that Ministers would scarcely have ventured to bring the measure forward, if they had not been urged on by the solicitations of the Spanish Government. It is disguised under the specious form of an act to enforce the observance of neutrality by British subjects towards all nations, though we know that it is designed to operate exclusively against the South American Independents; and we know that Ferdinand cares no farther about neutrality than as it may serve his bloody purposes. Ought we, on suggestions from such a quarter, to depart from our accustomed line of policy, and by making ourselves parties indirectly to his exterminating wars, to divide with him the hatred of the civilized world? Ought we to pass new laws to give a stricter acceptation to our neutrality than it has hitherto had by the practice of nations, at a moment when reason, humanity, and every manly sentiment urge us to throw aside our neutrality altogether, & to lend our succour to an oppressed people?

This new Bill is in truth neither more nor less than an attempt on our part to do away a practice which has prevailed to a greater or less extent among the nations of Europe for ages; and this to suit the purposes of the Spanish despot. From an early period there have been few armies in Europe without numbers of volunteers from other countries which took no part in the contest carrying on. A desire to gain military knowledge, a passion for adventure, the love of what was thought a good cause, have all been motives with men for embarking in foreign service. One of the earliest cases we recollect is exactly parallel to the present. When the Dutch provinces were struggling to throw off the Spanish yoke historians tell us, that though Queen Elizabeth long withheld her assistance, number of English volunteers went over to serve in the Dutch armies, moved no doubt by that sympathy for the cause of suffering freedom which we hope is not yet entirely extinguished among us. The Russian armies from the time of Peter the Great have been filled with foreigners, especially with our countrymen, & every one has probably heard of the melancholy fate of an entire regiment raised and equipped in Scotland for Charles XII. of Sweden, who were destroyed in their endeavours to force their way through the Norwegian mountains. About one-fourth of the armies of Frederick the Great were Frenchmen; and in fact the Prussian districts on the Rhine have always been made use of as depots for the men drawn from France. Every one knows that Switzerland has furnished entire regiments for every power on the continent, without giving offence to the party they fought against; and it never was considered inconsistent with the neutrality of Hanover or Hesse, that the Princes of these states lent out their armed subjects for the support of any cause, good or bad, and even filled their coffers by the transaction. It may be, that in these cases the persons who engaged in foreign service had the consent of their own government; but we rather suppose it was generally done merely with the knowledge of the government, as in our case at present. And it may be presumed, as the practice was so common, that when the permission of the government was formarly applied for, it was given as a matter of course. The present Bill, it will be observed, prevents any person from engaging in foreign service, *without a licence from his Majesty*. Now if a licence were to be granted as freely as it appears to have been in foreign countries, it is evident the measure would be unnecessary, as it would make no change; but instead of this, we know that the Bill is brought in *expressly to enable Government to prevent a single British subject from volunteering to the patriot cause*. Its effect will not be therefore to put the patriotic party on the same footing with old States, but to deprive it of a privilege which the Powers of Europe have allowed one another, and in this way to introduce a new practice calculated to serve Old Spain, and to injure her revolted Colonies. Whether the ancient practice is founded in reason is a different question; it is enough that it exists, to entitle the South Americans to any benefit they can derive from it. Ministers daily justify the worst abuse on the same ground. Shall usage and precedent only be pleaded when they run counter to common sense, and be held of no force when they make in favour of humanity and justice? Of all men, Ferdinand is least entitled to appeal to reason against usage. On what rational principle can his right to rule these countries be upheld, to which his Government from first to last has been a curse? On our part, if we quit the ground of established practice, let us honestly go the whole length which the nature of the case requires. The same sense of justice, which enjoins us to deal equally with two parties engaged in ordinary warfare, calls upon us in such an unhallowed contest as this, to aid by every means in our power those who are strug-

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1820.


( *Continued from the last Page.* )

gling for the rights which God and nature have given them. Faulty as the composition of Parliament is, We thought there was still enough of British spirit even among the Tories, to draw a burst of indignation upon any man who should propose a measure calculated to serve Ferdinand at the expense of the Patriots. The British Parliament ought to conduct itself, upon the public questions, as the organ of the moral sense and feeling of Europe; and if it keep in mind its duties and its dignity, it has yet a glorious opportunity of giving a triumph to humanity, by making the attempt to serve Ferdinand an occasion for displaying to the world those sentiments of disgust and indignation at his conduct, which the Members of the House must feel in common with all the civilized part of mankind.

The truth is, the practice of individuals enrolling themselves in foreign armies, is objected to in this case only, because the aid afforded has been great and effectual beyond any former example. The suffering Patriots of South America have no allies but the honest feelings of the brave and generous. We rejoice that this has proved such an efficient support; but of this they are now to be deprived by the Enlistment Bill. If these feelings have operated in their favour to an extent never known before it must be ascribed chiefly to the cruelty and perfidy of the Spanish Government, which has held them up to the world as the victims of oppression. But it can be no reason for altering our existing laws, that Spain has abused her power, and made herself the object of public indignation; and when the outraged feelings of mankind have risen up to snatch the victim from her hands, it is surely not our business to protect her from the effects of her own wickedness. It has been contended, that the Acts of 1736 and 1758, deprive Spain, though an old recognised State, of the power of raising men in England, which is enjoyed by the South Americans, whose existence is not yet acknowledged, and this puts her on a worse footing than her Colonies. But it is obvious that Spain suffers no real injury from these acts. It is not men but money that she wants to carry on the contest; and were the Acts repealed, she would not enlist a single soldier in England. She knows the sentiments of the people of Britain too well to expect that a single company of volunteers would enter her service for such a chance of remuneration as the state of her affairs in Venezuela affords. The restrictions of these Acts, therefore, do not operate in the least degree against Spain; and her agents are merely taking advantage of the apparent inequality which these Acts make between the parties, to draw us into a measure injurious to the Patiots and to ourselves, and not called for by any just claim of hers. But if these acts constitute the grievance, let them be repealed. They were not passed for any such purpose as the act now spoken of, but to prevent our enemies from recruiting their ranks with the disaffected partisans of the house of Stewart, and turning the weapons of our own countrymen against ourselves It is a paltry sophism to make these acts, passed for a purpose so different, a ground for a bill like the present.

We admit the maxim, that subjects are not at liberty to contravene the policy of the Government; but we would not make a law merely to establish this or any other abstract maxim, till an obvious and acknowledged evil arise from its violation. When the subjects of Britain are merely rendering the South Americans that species of assistance which all the nations of Europe have reciprocally received from one another under similar circumstances, we cannot consider the policy of the Government as contravened. What is done being agreable to established usage, no individual state has right to make it a ground of complaint. And if the practice has hitherto passed unchallenged, no rational man will say that the advantages which the Patriots reap from it is an evil of that palpable and agravated kind which calls for a new regulation. On the contrary, if there is any loopehole in our laws or constitution through which they can obtain some peculiar advantage without injury to us, we think every honest man must rejoice at the circumstances. Besides, we think the more this species of service prevails the better. The auxiliaries which a nation procures by appealing to the justice and humanity of mankind can only be numerous when the cause is good, and can never, therefore, lead to any great abuse. As for those who join the Patriots from views of interest, we see no reason, since fighting is a distinct profession, why those who follow it and live by it should not be allowed to dispose of their skill and exertions at the best market, so long as they do not injure their native country. Spain has, we believe, already some British officers in her service. During seven years we fought her battles; and that zeal of our private citizens which she would have denied to her Colonies, was exerted liberally for herself. We paid and disciplined her armies; Russia sold or lent her ships of war; and France has furnished her with transports. When she has thus by the kindness of her neighbours, been put in a condition to act with effect, and got her full share of support, she preaches the the doctrine of neutrality to prevent her opponents from receiving services of much less value. Having lavished our money and our blood in defence of the parent state, must we refuse to her unfortunate Colonies the assistance they can obtain from the generous feelings of individuals in a cause equally just? And affected regard to the forms of a strict neutrality ought not to disguise from us the real tendency of our conduct. To pass this bill is not to act impartially, but to cut off a resource which one of the parties is entitled to enjoy, and, of course, to confer a real advantage upon the other, It is to protract the struggle, and increase the effusion of blood, not to give a different issue to the contest. It will cut off immediately a considerable trade in military stores, and perhaps create a spirit of hostility which may throw us altogether out of the market that must specially increase to an astonishing magnitude. And surely the present is not the time to throw away even a small branch of trade without any good reason. It is absurd to consider the men who go to Venezuela as fomenting a rebellion. They are supporting a cause which has been established nine years, and which, in the eye of reason, if not by the forms of diplomacy, is entitled to take all necessary steps for its own perservation. We ought to feel proud that a cause which appeals to the best principles of our nature finds more support among us than in any other quarter of Europe. By allowing our citizens to fight the battles of South America, and to settle in the country, we are contributing to its civization and improvement without loss to ourselves, and planting the seeds of connection that will be a source of inestimable future advantage.

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## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, Guildhall, July 19

### SITTINGS AFTER TERM, BEFORE THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE AND A SPECIAL JURY.

### ANDROS v. ANSTICE.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, an officer in the 65th regiment of foot, against the defendant, the Captain of the *Henry Porcher*, East Indiaman, for assault and false imprisonment during the passage from Bombay to England.

Mr. Serjeant Vaughan, at considerable length, stated the case to the jury, and dwelt with much severity on the tyranuous conduct of the Captain in his treatment of the plaintiff, who was returning to England on a sick certificate, having served his country in that part of the world with honour and renown. The learned gentleman proceeded to descant on the various acts that led to and followed the imprisonment of the plaintiff, and called upon the jury, when they should have heard the evidence, to give the plaintiff such damages as would not only compensate him for his sufferings, but teach men armed with authority for useful purposes, that they were not capriciously and tyrannically to use it, to the loss and injury of others.

Wm. Johnson was called, and swore that he was a sailor on board the ship *Henry Porcher*, of which defendant was the Captain, and plaintiff a passenger. A few days after the ship left St. Helena, he was ordered to get a cutlass, and keep watch on the cabin of Lieut. Andros, and only let him go to the quarter gallery as occasion required When he was first sent on that duty, plaintiff was in the cabin of one of the passengers, Mr. White; he told the plaintiff his orders, and said, if he disobeyed them he would be punished himself; he would get three dozen lashes if he did not attend his orders. He (the witness) and comrade. Maritto, did the duty in turns; they were relieved every three or four hours; both had cutlasses A sentry was placed on Lieut. Andros's cabin during the whole of the voyage from St. Helena After three weeks close confinement, plaintiff was allowed to walk the deck between seven and eight in the evening; but was otherwise constantly in the cabin; a sentry was always near him; he walked on the lee-side of the ship; no person besides the sentry was allowed to walk with him, others walked on the weather side.

*Cross examined.*—Several military officers were on board; Colonel Munro and Colonel Frith; does not attend the cabin; he did not always stand, but sometimes sat down to see Lieut. Andros; it was tiresome to do so; knows nothing of what had occured at St. Helena; he went ashore at Gravesend or Blackwall, saw him go ashore; Lieut. Andros was a prisoner until he went ashore; believes him to be a King's officer.

Joseph Ryan was a passenger on board the ship *Henry Porcher;* saw the sentry placed at the cabin-door of the plaintiff; heard Captain Anstice give orders for his confinement; his cabin was very small; he had only just room to turn himself in it; it was the smallest cabin in the ship; only a little space to allow the air, and when a breeze sprung up, it was shut down, and candles became necessary to be lighted when necessary to clean it. Lieutenant Andros went to the quarter-gallery; he was confined from the 8th of April until the 10th of June; he was landed at the Isle of White, and a sentry over him as he landed; he was first allowed to go on the quarter-deck after he had been confined for three weeks; he walked on the lee-side from seven to eight in the evening; he first messed in the cuddy with the gentlemen; the first week of his confinement his meat and bread and vegetables were all sent to him on one plate, without any cloth; the second week he was served on, different plates, and had some red wine, but do a not know if it were claret; cabin passengers are allowed claret; had little stores of his own upon setting out from India; he chose the cabin for himself; it had venetian blinds.

*Cross examined*—But nothing material was extracted from him.

Joseph Graves proved that the defendant is part owner and Captain of the *Henry Porcher*; that the plaintiff paid 1750 rupees for his passage, about 220*l.* sterling money; 1500 rupees are allowed by government, and the extra 250, he supposes, were paid for extra accomodation.

The letter was here produced, ordering the arrest of Lieutenant Andros, which the witness proved to be the writing of Capt. Anstice.

"(TO LIEUT. ANDROS, HIS MAJESTY'S 65TH REGIMENT.)

"Sir,—As you have thought proper to set my orders at defiance, and break through all rules of discipline, not only yourself, but have actuated a man to it who, my officers informed you, was forbidden the steerage, I cannot be so deficient of the duty I owe myself, the ship, and the service, as to pass it over, and I accordingly have to request you will consider yourself under arrest and confined to your cabin, from whence I forbid you to pass but to the quarter-gallery, as occasion requires.

"I am Sir, your obedient servant.

"*At Sea, 7th April*, 1819. "J. P. ANSTICE."

On the next morning, Lieut. Andros wrote and sent the following answer:—

"*At Sea, 8th April*, 1819."

"Sir,—A letter bearing your signature, was last night put into my hands, in which was written, that, &c. &c. In answer to the above, I only state that I am totally ignorant of the meaning of so much of your note as alludes to my inviting Mr. Warton to my cabin; and with respect to the arrest you speak of, I only think fit to reply, that I ridicule and, despise the message, and shall pay no more attention to it than to your command of confining myself within the limits of my cabin; I only know you, Sir, as the master of the East India Companys' ship *Henry Porcher*, to whom I have paid Rs. 1750, for my passage and accommodation as a cuddy passenger and this neither subjects me to your authority, or enables you as an honest man, to treat me but as on shore a fair and just landlord would and must treat any ordinary tenant living upon his premises.

"I tell you candidly, that I will not tamely submit to any restraint, or be deprived of any privilege commonly allowed to a cuddy passenger on board all ships of this description, and therefore that I will both walk the quarter-deck and attend the cuddy, notwithstanding your arrogant injunctions to the contrary. I shall only observe, in conclusion, that you have the control of your own ship's crew, and I have not the strength of Hercules (or even so much strength as I possessed a few months since), and you may therefore by force compel me to keep in my cabin, as well as in other respects deprive me of the advantages for which you have been handsomely paid; but I repeat to you, that whatever you do you shall do by force, and by force only. I have nothing more to add, than merely to say, that in less than an hour I shall appear on the deck, when it will be in your power to compel my going to my cabin, or to shew me that you have thought better on the subject, and will leave me to prosecute my voyage to England in peace and quietness.

"I am, Sir, your obidient Servant.

"W. ANDROS."

"To Mr. J. Anstice, Master of the East India.

Company's ship *Henry Porcher*."

The witness was cross-examined, but proved nothing differently from that on his direct examination.

The plaintiff's case here closed, when.

Mr. Serjeant Copley addressed the Jury on the part of the defendant, Captain Anstice, He commenced by stating, he had expected a different case to have been made out by his Learned Brother (Vaughan), considering the wide extent he had occupied in his statement of the plaintiff's case to the Jury, His Learned Brother had promised to unfold all the circumstances of the case, so as to leave no doubt of the criminality of the defendant; but although the party from whose misconduct the differences between the plaintiff and defendant had originated, was in Court, he had not been called to supply that chasm which was evidently left in the plaintiff's case. His Learned Brother knew very well the great risk the defendant must run in calling evidence, liable as they would be, not only to the cross-examination of Counsel, but the observations of his eloquent friend; yet with all those disadvantages to his (Serjeant Copley's client's case, he felt justice demand that he should call them. His Learned Brother left deficiencies in his case, knowing how much he could rely upon his eloquence, and using that eloquence for the purpose of inflaming your feelings Gentlemen of the Jury. He has only given a partial view of the case; such a view, no doubt, as he thought best calculated to effect his object, and it will be for us to supply omisions, of which he knows he has been guilty. There is also another circumstance, exclusive of not calling Mr. Warton, which must have its due impression upon your minds, and it is this—that although there were several respectable officers on board the ship who knew the causes from whence these transactions originated, yet that not one of them has been called for the purpose of giving you the truth, or the real history of the transactions. If the plantiff were the honourable man he has been described to be and he (Serjeant Copley,) did not doubt he was so, he could not certainly have instructed his Counsel as he had done. As a man of honour and integrity, what ought the plaintiff to have done? Why nothing more nor less than to state fully and fairly every matter connected with the subject, not to keep back any ray of light but what broke in on his actual complaints; not to have confined himself naked and baldly to the mere facts of what he had endured. As he, (Serjeant Copley) however, intended to call witnesses, the Jury would hear in plain and distinct terms what originated the quarrel. And before the went further, he would observe, he did not mean to contend in strictness of law, that the defendant, Captain A. was justified in all he did. No, to such a length he would not go; but sure he was, sufficient evidence would be offered to the Jury to satisfy their minds, that the acts of the defendant

were not of that arbitrary tyrannical description described in the glowing statement of his Learned Brother ( Vaughan ). The defendant was a sailor, whose general character was not to calculate in moments of embarrassments, and who might perhaps have exceeded in something the legal authority in which he was invested. Mr. Warton was the principal source of the scenes that occurred between the plaintiff and defendant. Mr. Warton was described as a literary character, a descendant of the great poet of the same name. But Mr. Warton had been sent from India for impropriety of conduct; returned to that country, and again sent home for impropriety in the vessel commanded by the present defendant. Mr. Warton seemed to be a plausible and insinuating man, and obtained leave from the defendant to mess with the midshipmen on board his ship. His conduct here compelled the Captain to deprive him of that indulgence; and when being transferred to the mess of the boatswain's mates, his conduct was equally objectionable as before. He was subsequently sent to join the common sailors, to which place alone he was entitled, being merely a charter party passenger or, in other words, a passenger sent home by the authority in India for impropriety of conduct. Warton was ordered amongst the sailors, as he before observed, but Mr. Andros, in disobedience of the orders of Captain Anstice, and, "that he should like to know who should prevent his friend coming to his (Mr. Andros) cabin as often as he thought proper." That this disobedience took place would be proved by Mr. Watts, one of the officers of the ship, as well as other remonstrances from the officer employed on board. The conduct of the defendant might not perhaps be wholly justifiable, but his arrest of Lieut. Andros was dictated by a sense of that duty he owed to the other passengers who were on board, as well as the good order of his ship and his own respectability. It was said that Captain Anstice had acted as he had done in consequence of irritation at a letter written by Mr. Warton; but he was instructed to say, it would appear in evidence, that no such motives influenced his proceedings. The defendant asked the advice of several respectable military men, before he proceeded to any measure of severity or violence, and only in the end resorted to it from unavoidable necessity. The crew of the ship were in a very disorderly, nay almost in a mutinous condition, and the example set by Lieutenant Andros, in his disobedience of the Captain's orders, did not contribute to restore them to more becoming sense of their duty Lieut. Andros wrote several letters of an offensive and irritating nature to the defendant; but still, if Lieut. Andros had only apologised, and given a pledge for his future obedience, the defendant would have forgotten the insults which his authority had received. Lieut. Andros did not think proper to do so, and hence the continuance of his arrest and imprisonment. Lieut. Andros also complained of much ill treatment as to the manner in which his meals were served; but evidence would be called to shew that in every instance, every attention was paid to him in that respect. He (Serjeant Copley) would not mention the insulting manner in which the plaintiff had couched and addressed his letters to Captain Anstice, if it were not to shew the littleness of his resentment. Lieut. Andros did not confine himself in his letters to Captain Anstice alone to offensive expressions, but also addressed a letter to one of the passengers, a Mr. White:—"If any thing will make the skipper's teeth chatter again, I'll make him do it." And one of his letters to the chief mate contained a repetition of the same words—nay even worse—"his tongue may blister even before the time a verdict which I anticipate from a jury of my countrymen—a jury of Old England will give me the compensation I am entitled to." But these were trifles in the case, and he should not dwell on them. Lieut. Andros after his arrest could have easily obtained his liberation, for all the indulgence he required was granted as soon asked. And if more indulgence were not permitted him, it was his own fault. Captain Anstice certainly imposed conditions on the plaintiff when granting him the indulgence he required; but they were only such conditions as the circumstances in which he was placed essentially demanded. Taking, however, the whole of the case in view, he was aware a verdict must be pronounced for the plaintiff. If the facts he (Serjeant Copley) stated, were borne out by evidence, then he was satisfied nominal damages would sufficiently recompence the plaintiff; and if he failed in proving them, they would aggravte those damages he left it to the jury to pronounce.

JOHN WATTS, the first witness for the defence, was called and sworn—That he was third officer on board the ship *Henry Porher*, on her voyage from Bombay to England, Believed Mr. Warton was only a charter-party passenger; gave him orders not to go into the steerage in consequence of the directions of Captain Anstice, the defendant. On the 7th of April delivered a message to Warton from Captain Anstice, not to go into the steerage, or to Lieut. Andros's cabin; after some hesitation Warton complied, and in a few minutes saw him with Lieut. Andros near the after hatchway, who said, "follow me and let's see who'll stop you." Witness sent to inform the chief officer what had occurred, and the crew were not in a very orderly state at that time.

*Cross examined*—Was not on good terms with Lieut. Andros before the affair at St. Helena; did not speak to him since, and had no direct quarrel with him.

By a Juror—Is a charter-party passenger excluded from speaking to a cuddy passenger? I believe not, but cannot say exactly.

Henry Swan Graves—Is purser of the *Henry Porcher*.—I knew Warton to be a charter-party passenger; recollect seeing him go down the after hatchway, on the 7th of April, when Watts, the last witness, delivered him the Captain's message, and then heard Lieut. Andros say—"come along Warton, let's see who'll stop you now." Warton then went towards Lieut. Andros's cabin.

TERENCE KAVANAGH, is steward of the ship *Henry Porcher*, and corroborated the statements of the preceding witnesses, as to the expression used by Lieut. Andros upon the message being delivered to Warton.

MR. PATRICK WALLACE, is chief-mate of the *Henry Porcher*; knows Warton, who was a charter-party passenger; was not aware of the nature of any orders relative to him, and given to the Captain of the ship, the present defendant; the witness received him on board in Tellichery Roads, and at his request, messed with the midshipmen for four or five weeks, when they quarrelled with Warton, and at Warton's request obtained leave to mess between decks; they had mutual complaints and discussions; it was Warton's particular request to be removed from the midshipmen; recollects the evening of the 7th April; sent Warton a message that he must not go into Lieutenant Andros's cabin, nor into the steerage; also sent a message to Lieut. Andros, with his compliments, that Captain Anstice requested he would not suffer Mr. Warton to frequent or go into his cabin; sent the message by a midshipman, Mr. Mackie, who is now at Edinburgh; the midshipman gave him Lieut. Andros's reply to his message; Captain Anstice was in the cuddy with the cabin passengers; witness sent for him, and communicated to him the answer of Lieutenant Andros; Captain Anstice might have been in the cuddy half an hour, but certainly a longer term than those transactions occupied; he consulted with the Capt. who again desired the witness to repeat his message to Lieut. Andros, and tell him it was contrary to the orders and regulations of the ship, that Warton should stay either in the steerage or in his (Lieut. Andros's) cabin; the second message was also sent by Mackie; witness reported to Captain Anstice, that his orders had been disobeyed; had some conversation again on the subject, and Capt. Anstice said, he was sorry he was obliged to put Lieut. Andros in arrest. At this time the crew were by no means in good discipline, as they has only just left harbour. On the 7th April, the Capt. wrote a letter by him to Lieut. Andros; it was ordering him in to arrest; on the 8th April, another consultation took place.—[Here letters were put in from Capt. Anstice to Lieut. Andros, informing the latter of his arrest, and the reply made by the defendant.]

("TO LIEUT. ANDROS, OF HIS MAJESTY'S 65TH REGIMENT.)

"SIR,—I regret the necessity of having recourse to the measures adopted, and to spare further coercion, I beg to acquaint you, that in consequence of your violent threats of breaking your arrest, and setting all my orders at defiance, I have been compelled to place a sentry at your door, to prevent your coming up on deck to create disturbance.

"I hope you will reflect before you actually compel me to more, and I here beg to observe, that *should other steps be rendered necessary*, it will be imputable to yourself only, as I disclaim being in any way the cause.

"The other parts of your letter are unworthy comment.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
"J. P. ANSTICE.

"*At Sea*, "*Com. &c. &c.*
"8th April, 1819, off Ascension.

The following answer was returned.

"*At Sea, 8th April*, 1819.

"SIR,—In reply to your note of this morning, I have only to state that I am perfectly satisfied with the measures you have adopted, and that my only motive for apprising you of my intention to walk the quarter-deck was, that you might be ready immediately on my appearance on deck to put your intentions into execution, and by ordering a couple of your men to take me below, effect your object without creating any disturbance; however, the sentry you have placed at my door, is sufficient evidence of your forcible detention of my person, and under his charge I am contented to remain, as peaceable as I have hitherto been since coming on board.

"I am, Sir, yur obedient Servant,
"To Mr. ANSTICE, Master, &c. &c.
"W. ANDROS."

The witness resumed—Lieut Andros was permitted to walk the deck as soon as he applied for leave to do so; did not himself receive any letters, and only executed the orders of Captain Anstice. The plaintiff at meal-times seemed apparently to have any thing he desired; and he was not refused whatever the other passengers usually had. Servants attended him, and complained of his (plaintiff's) having illtreated them, one servant particularly; did not remark particularly the state of the plaintiff's health; and at the end of the voyage he appeared as he had done when he came on board.

Two letters, dated 8th and 29th April, were read from Lieut. Andros to Capt. Anstice, and were substantially as follows:—

"*29th April*, 1819, *At Sea*.

"SIR,—As I have for some time felt the ill effects your illegal and close confinement of my person has upon my health, I am under the necessity of addressing you, and of desiring that you will be pleased to make some arrangements to enable my taking exercise, and preserving sufficient strength to communicate to the proper persons on our arrival in England, the unjust and malicious treatment I have met with from you. I regret that loss of health compels me to require some mitigation of your severity, as I anticipated from the laws of my country the greatest satisfaction and recompence, the manner and longer course tyranny is exercised and continues in existence; but such is the state to which your confinement has reduced me, that I must hazard every thing rather than the immediate extinction of life itself, rather than submit to your rigorous restriction of my person for so long a time as must elapse before I can have recourse to proper authority for satisfaction and justice.

"I am Sir, your obed. servant.
"To Mr. ANSTICE, Master, &c. &c. &c.
*Master East India Company's Ship*."

Defendant returned to the plaintiff following answer—

"*Hon. Company's Extra Ship Henry Porcher*,

"*At Sea, April 29*, 1819.

"SIR,—In replying to your letter just received, I shall forbear to recriminate.

"I regret as much as you can do, that your unavoidable confinement should affect your health, and an intimation from yourself or the surgeon, that you wished to take exercise, or that it was necessary, would have been complied with, although the threats of violence you still resort to could never in the least have influenced me to grant it.

"I have no objection to your walking the deck, provided you pledge yourself to the observance of the following necessary orders, viz—

"1. You are to walk on the lee-side of the quarter-deck only.

"2. You are not to hold any communication with John Warton, during your stay on deck.

"3. You are to return peaceably to your cabin after having taken exercise.

"On receipt of your reply pledging your compliance with the foregoing, and stating at what time of the day, and how long you wish to walk, I shall give immediate instructions.

I am, Sir, yours obediently.
"To Lieut. ANDROS,
"J. P. ANSTICE."
His Majesty's 65th Regiment."

Another letter was again put in and read from Lieut. Andros to Capt. Anstice, as follows:—

"*At Sea, April 29*, 1819.

"SIR,—In reply to your answer of my letter of this morning, I have to say that as I never will admit you possess any right, whatever to lay me under engagements like those you have mentioned, I will not pledge myself to the observance of them, but I will suggest to you, since I so much require exercise, that you can give the sentry over my person what illegal orders you think fit, & such as he communicates to me I shall, to avoid violence to my person attend to and comply with; but as to voluntarily submiting to any restraint, I tell you candidly I will not promise. The hours during which I should like to take exercise are those after seven in the evening, and should you think proper to allow my then moving out, you can instruct the sentry when it is your pleasure that he should conduct me to my prison, and for the same reason as I stated before, I shall attend his commands. "I am, &c.

"To Mr. ANSTICE. "W. ANDROS."

The witness resumed—The plaintiff had permission to walk between the hours of six and eight in the evening, at the lee-side of the ship.

*Cross-examined* by Mr. *Serjeant Vaughan*—Took no orders from Lieut. Andros as to what he required; he appeared to have all he asked for at his meals; other cuddy passengers had not their meat and bread and vegetables on the same plate; does not know if Lieut. An-

dros was so served. It was Warton's request after his quarrel with the midshipmen to mess in some other place; he complained of offensive language having been used there; the crew were not in good discipline when the ship left Bombay; greater part of the men sailed in the ship from England; we *had had* a mutiny, so far so that one of the officers was struck three or four days previous to the occurrences relative to the plaintiff; the defendant told witness of a letter he (defendant) picked up in the quarter-gallery, which he said was written by Warton and irritated the Captain much; got orders not to allow Warton to appear in the quarter gallery, in the steerage, or in Lieut. Andros's cabin; Capt. Anstice stated his reason to witness for refusing to continue any privileges to Warton, and they were, because of the letter, the Captain said, was written by him; the letter, he was abusive and infamous; before that period Warton was allowed every privilege consistent with his situation.

*Witness reexamined.*—Thinks the conversation as to Warton and the letter occurred in St. Helena harbour thought so before, and thinks so still; Lieut. Andros had a servant to attend on him, and can't say positively how he was served.

*By a Juror.*—Is there any disgrace attached in the opinion of gentlemen to a person walking on the lee side of the ship?—Witness—It generally indicates an officer being under arrest, but is not further disgraceful in general estimation.

W. Aldridge, a midshipman, corroborated the testimony of Watts, the first mate, as to the language used by Lieutenant Andros on Warton's being forbidden to enter the plaintiff's cabin or the steerage; he was with Mackie when he delivered the message to the plaintiff, and Warton added, "he did not want any repetition of such messages, or words to that effect."

*By a Juror.*—Was any reason ever assigned to Lieut. Andros why he should not associate with Warton?—Witness—Never heard of any reason having been assigned him.

Colonel Munro is a Lieut. Colonel in the Company's sevice; was a passenger on board the *Henry Porcher*; recollects Capt. Anstice being called out of the cuddy on the 7th April; several gentlemen were sitting with Captain Anstice The Captain returned in seeming embarrasment and anxiety; did not express ask advice, but seemed to make an appeal to us; we were for some time silent.

The Chief Justice—We cannot go into all this detail just now; it is illegal evidence, though afterwards perhaps to be attended to as a strong circumstance in the case.

*Witness.*—I said to the Captain it was his duty to maintain the discipline of his ship.

The Chief Justice—Brother Copley, you must go higher up in the business than this, if you want to prove the defendant's having asked advice as to the conduct he should pursue.

Lieut. Colonel Frith corroborated the statement of the last witness.

Lieut. Buhington was also a passenger in the ship; had some conversation with plaintiff relative to Warton; never said he was unfit to be associated with; witness would not associate with him from his condition as a charter party passenger; knew nothing of Warton's character before he met him on board the *Henry Porcher*.

*Cross examined.*—Never said to plaintiff, that Warton was a perfect gentleman; Warton's situation was not that of a gentleman, and therefore did not think him a gentleman; Warton messed with the midshipmen, and walked the quarter-deck; only considered him not fit to be associated with because he was a charter-party passenger.

J. P. Marcellen and W. Willey, servants who attended on Lieut. Andros, proved that he had his meals regularly served; his allowance of wine was from a pint to three quarters of a bottle; he had every thing he asked for, but he seldom asked a second time for any thing.

The defendant's case here closed, and Serjeant *Vanghan* replied; he said he should want not only the feelings of an advocate but of a man, if he did not say a few words relative to the character of a man, who had been so unjustly aspersed as Mr. Warton was. The character of Mr. Warton was blacked, and held up to odium, in order that his companion, Lieut. Andros, should be considered in an equally odious light. But the jury whom he addressed would now see why such a colouring was attempted to be put on the character of Mr. Warton. That Gentleman was most cruelly treated, and the vengeance of Capt. Anstice was poured out on Lieut. Andros, because he did not avoid a companion who had amused his hours of illness, and contributed by his information to beguile him of his sufferings from ill health. The conduct of the defendant was doubly reprehensible; in fact maligning the character of a party who was not then on his defence, and making that attack the means of depriving a Gentleman and an officer of his liberty. He fully agreed in the principle laid down by his learned brother, Copley, that if he could not prove his aspersions to be well founded, the damage must be increased against the defandant; these charges were not proved, and the jury would do ample justice to the character of Mr. Warton, as well as recompense Lieut. Andros fully for all he had endured. After dwelling at considerable length on various topics of the case, the Learned Serjeant concluded by saying, it should be pealed forth and trumpeted to every harbour in India, and through the world, that acts of tyranny, like those committed by the defendant, would not be suffered to go unpunished; and that the authority was not to be considered abolute, however long they had indulged in the pleasing notion.

The Chief Justice then recapitulated the evidence, and observed, this is an action in which the plaintiff complains of assault and false imprisonment; and the question is for you, gentlemen of the Jury, to see if these charges have been proved; and if proved, what damages you should award. It is admitted that the plaintiff is entitled to some damages, and it is for you say, what shall be their amount. There are circumstances in this case that we must all greatly lament The plaintiff was an officer in the King's service, coming home in a bad state of health; and it is of little consequence how large or how small his cabin might be, when he had the free enjoyment of his liberty; but when confined to it, the matter becomes essentially altered. There is beside another question to attract attention in this case; for it was not produced by any sudden act of violence, but an act of violence was continued almost uninterruptedly for above a period of two months, and the plaintiff all that time in a very precarious state of healthy: Was such conduct right or was it wrong? The jury would decide it. If the plaintiff had been guilty of any act of mutiny, it might have been pleaded in justification by the defendant; but he was not—nothing short of that could be urged in mitigation, and that was not attempted. There was also another question which could not be omitted, in order to deal out impartial justice on this occasion, and that was, that Captain Anstice had most improperly opened and read a letter, which he alleged to have been written by Mr. Warton. The fact appeared from the evidence of the first officer on board the ship, and must therefore be taken as an indisputable fact. But wrong and improper as reading a letter so found must be considered, the defendant having acted as he had done upon such a letter, was an aggravation to his misconduct. I lament extremely that letter was ever read, but I lament still more that it was made the foundation of such harsh conduct as was subsequenty pursued. A high-spirited man, like the plaintiff, could scarcely have written other wise than he did, under all the circumstances. And if allowance was to be made for Captain Anstice, surely allowance was also to be made for the conduct of the plaintiff, Lieut. Andros. There was nothing in the defendant's case that amounted to a legal justification, and he regretted to say, taking all the circumstances disclosed in evidence, nothing of any description to be considered as any justification whatsoever. If a captain, placed as the present defendant, was called on the sudden to decide in a case of embarrassment, much allowance should be made for him in the exercise of his authority; but the subject's liberty should also be respected, and not be suffered to be invaded at the whim and caprice of any man in authority. Indeed it was the great misfortune of power, that it was too often abused, and certainly abused it was in the present instance. It was not clear that a tyrannical exercise of power had been used on one occasion and for a short period—but it was tyrannically persevered in—and for a period of two months. But gentlemen of the Jury, you must no suffer your feelings to guide your verdict. Moderation is wisdom; intemperance in every case is injustice. You will do in this case what you think to be just; but do no more—and you will best discharge a duty you always do, as becomes sober and reflecting men.

The jury consulted for a few minutes, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages *Five Hundred Pounds*.

Council for the plaintiff, Serjeants Vanghan and Hullock, and Mr. Abraham, Agents, Messrs. Andros and Alderson.

Council for the defendant, Serjeants Copley and Bosanquet.

[*From the Ben. Hur. Jan.* I.

# Selections.

Brussels.—An original picture, by Van Dyke, *Hamlet contemplating the skull of Yorick*, has been discovered in a coach-house at Brussels, covered with dirt. On being cleaned, the colours were found to be as fresh as when first laid on. This painting is supposed to have belonged to Charles I. and to have been seized on, with others, in lieu of the wages due to his servants, who disposed of them in Holland or Flanders.

Population—Health.—Height.—The following curious facts were stated in the House of Lords on Monday last, by the Earl of Rosslyn, on the discussion of the Bill for regulating the employment of children in the Cotton factories.—Out of 1093 families employed in the cotton factories in Manchster and the neighbouring districts, there were 5767 children born, 3560 of whom were alive at the period of the return, and marriages had, on an average, subsisted for 16 years.—In Manchester and its neighbourhood there were in 100 families 468 persons, the deaths were to the population as 1 to 67, and the burials were to the baptisms as 56 to a 100; while on an average of the whole of England, the burials were to the baptisms as 64 to 100, and the deaths to the population as 1 to 52. In four agricultural counties the deaths were as 1 to 51, and the burials to the baptisms as 64½ to 100. The, Lancashire Militia were two inches taller than those of the agricultural districts; those of Cheshire one inch and a half; and the same took place in Glasgow, as compared with the Lothians. From these facts it would appear that the human species grows higher in doors than out doors.

*Clerical Wit.*—The facetious Watty Morison, as he was commonly called, was intreating the commanding officer of a regiment at Fort George to pardon a poor fellow sent to the halberds. The officer granted his petition on condition that Mr. Morison should accord with the first favour he asked. The favour was to perform the ceremony of baptism for a young puppy. A merry party of gentlemen were invited to the christening. Mr. Morison desired Major —— to hold up the dog.

"As I am a minister of the Kirk of Scotland," said Mr. Morison, "I must proceed accordingly."

Major —— said he asked no more.

"Well then, Major, I begin by the usual question; *you acknowledge yourself the father* of this puppy!"

The Major understood the joke, and threw away the animal. Thus Mr. Morison turned the laugh against the sneerers who intended to deride a sacred ordinance.

On another occasion, a young officer spoke at the parade of study, to which clergyman assigned, their right to remuneration for labour, and he offered to take a bet he would preach half an hour upon any verse, or section of a verse, in the Old and New Testament. Mr. Morison took the bet, and pointed out, *And the ass opened his mouth and he spoke.* The officer declined employing his eloquence on that text. Mr. Morison won the wager, and silenced the scorner.

## PROLIXITY.

——Te tous as a twice-told tale,
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man!

Prolixity has been justly compared to long trains, which retard one's progress, while they impede the free use of the limbs. There are many story-tellers who recollect every thing, except that of having favoured their friends with the same anecdote, at least six times before the last. A person being once reproved for this little failing, replied by way of consolation; "why, Sir, if I don't repeat my stories, I shall forget them."

Prince Potemkin had a courier under his immediate orders, named Baver; who was constantly employed travelling post, to execute the commissions of his master: he was at one time sent into Germany; to search for new colonies to people the Crimea; at another, he went to Paris for an opera-dancer; he was next started off to Poland, with letters to the partizans of Russia; then to Astracany to get grapes for the empress's table. Baver, foreseeing, that in the course of his journies, he would sooner or later break his neck was determined to be remembered after death; and for this purpose, requested a French poet at the court of St. Petersburgh to compose an epitaph for him: to this the latter acceded, and shortly presented him with the following:

Ci git Baver sous ce rocher;
Fouet, Cocher!

*Price of Worship.*—On entering the Chapel Royal, St. James's, says a Correspondent of the Examiner, a few Sundays back, with no thought of paying, as if I was going into the Shilling Gallery, the Door Opener said, "Sir, strangers pay a shilling here." Now, in all other places of English worship, strangers are admitted gratuitously. Is the practice different here, in order that the poor, who cannot afford admittance money, may not be suffered to worship God in company with Grandees; or is it that the sight of Nobility and Royalty is considered too great a treat for common eyes to behold for nothing, upon a somewhat similar idea that King James I. entertained, that scratching was too great a pleasure for subjects to enjoy. I was well remunerated, however, on a former Sunday for my pay, by the novelty of remark in a Royal Chapel Preacher, who was bent down by age, but had made no advances towards even a deanery. Speaking of the inequalities of condition in life, he said that "the King of Kings would have a fresh distribution of honours hereafter. By rather a singular coughing which ensued I perceived that this almost choaked the Courtiers, though it amused your constant Reader, Civis.

*A truly Independent Member.*—In the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, of Nov. 13, 1724, we find the following letter from Anthony Henley to his constituents, (a borough in Hampshire) who had written to him to oppose the Excise Bill:—

"Gentlemen,—I received yours, and am surprised at your impudence in troubling me about the Excise. You know, what I very well know, that I bought you, and by G—d I am determined to sell you. And I know, what perhaps you think I do not know,—you are now selling yourselves to somebody else. And I know what you do not know, that I am buying another borough. May G—d curse alight on you; May your houses be as open and common to all excisable liquors as your wives and daughters were for me when I stood candidly among you.

ANTHONY HENLEY."

A proof of the great rise with which detonating powder ignites, was exhibited in the King's Bench Court, on Friday. A gentleman of the name of Hume,

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

a chymist, in Long-acre, who was examined as a w[illegible] ness in a cause, had a small quantity of it in a box his pocket. He was seated in the back-row of the students' box; and some gentlemen rushing past him to obtain a seat in the front row, gave his pocket a slight friction. This friction caused the powder to explode with a slight report, and immediately filled the whole court with a cloud of smoke. As soon as this had cleared away, all eyes were directed to the quarter from which it came; and it was then discovered that the unfortunate chymist was all on fire. We are happy to say, that he suffered no injury except in the upper part of his dress, and that he escaped without any further harm than that of a burnt frill and a singed waistcoat. The circumstance caused considerable laughter to a crowded court.

By an article on the French Periodical Press, contained in the last Monthly Magazine, it appears, that of one of the French papers, the *Journal des Debats*, no less than 20,000 are daily sold, and that some others sell nearly the like number. This exceeds the sale of any single newspaper in England. But our literary journals exceed the French in circulation; thus, from 5 to 10,000 are regularly sold of the Edinburgh Review, the Monthly Magazine, and Quarterly Review, whereas none of the French literary journals exceed 1500.

QUALITIES OF A GOOD W. F. E.—A good wife should be like three things, which she should not be like.—First, she should be like a *snail*, always keep within her own house; but she should not be like a *snail*, to carry all she has on her back.—Secondly, she should be like an *echo*, to speak when she is spoken to; but she should not be like an *echo*, always have the last word.—Thirdly, she should be like a *town clock*, always keep time and regularity; but she should not be like a *town clock*, to speak as all the town may hear her.

LUCKY ARTIFICE.—On the night that Garrick took his leave of the stage, an inveterate playgoer could not get a seat in any part of the house. At length he went into the gallery, but found that equally full with the rest. In this extremity, a thought struck him; and he called out as loud as he could 'Mr. Smith you're wanted. Your wife's suddenly taken ill, and you must go home immediately.' In an instant, half a dozen persons started up from different parts of the gallery to go out, and the gentleman took possession of the first vacant place that offered!

## POETRY.

In my hammock I lay, by the rude billows rock'd
Which fain would have wean'd the tir'd sailor from sleep,
But pity in slumber my eyelids soon lock'd—
The cold stormy mid-watch on deck I must keep!

I dream'd that at home by my own cottage fire
I sat, by my children's loved prattle amused;
My wife, sweetly smiling, hung o'er their pleased sire,
With the full blush of joy her fair face was suffused.

They begged that no more I would cross the green wave,
But at home with my wife and my children remain,
Their tears overcame me, assent I soon gave;
Oh say, could the storm-beaten sailor refrain?

But breaking my slumbers, a cry from the deck
Soon tore me from dreaming of those I adored,
'Twas the boatswin's loud voice, 'all hands clear the wreck,—
Our masts in the tempest had gone by the board.

Aroused, to the deck on the summons I flew,
And gave to my dream but a sigh and a tear;
The ocean white foaming alone met my view,
And the loud whistling wind rung its peal in my ear.

DAVID.

# TWENTY-SECOND LOTTERY,

FOR THE
IMPROVEMENT
OF THE
*CITY OF CALCUTTA*

## FIRST DAYS DRAWING,
*Monday Jan. 3, 1820.*

*Prizes of* 125 *Rupees each,*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 9 | 27 | 37 | 44 | 61 | 69 |
| 78 | 88 | 94 | 98 | 110 | 113 | 123 |
| 124 | 130 | 150 | 153 | 156 | 161 | 180 |
| 206 | 207 | 259 | 272 | 273 | 279 | 290 |
| 296 | 342 | 343 | 357 | 361 | 364 | 394 |
| 401 | 413 | 417 | 419 | 426 | 445 | 454 |
| 468 | 480 | 481 | 484 | 489 | 504 | 511 |
| 515 | 521 | 541 | 555 | 556 | 575 | 579 |
| 581 | 591 | 593 | 608 | 633 | 639 | 648 |
| 649 | 688 | 692 | 696 | 706 | 711 | 747 |
| 763 | 764 | 767 | 774 | 825 | 838 | 845 |
| 855 | 880 | 906 | 919 | 936 | 942 | 917 |
| 957 | 961 | 970 | 978 | 985 | 990 | |
| 1010 | 1017 | 1026 | 1030 | 1034 | 1402 | 1056 |
| 1069 | 1073 | 1080 | 1084 | 1086 | 1090 | 1102 |
| 1108 | 1117 | 1125 | 1137 | 1153 | 1168 | 1172 |
| 1184 | 1189 | 1193 | 1249 | 1254 | 1256 | 1266 |
| 1287 | 1310 | 1326 | 1315 | 1358 | 1361 | 1364 |
| 1367 | 1371 | 1383 | 1415 | 1425 | 1428 | 1432 |
| 1435 | 1445 | 1440 | 1459 | 1460 | 1469 | 1476 |
| 1482 | 1485 | 1488 | 1489 | 1504 | 1508 | 1509 |
| 1524 | 1529 | 1530 | 1536 | 1552 | 1573 | 1575 |
| 1592 | 1596 | 1596 | 1602 | 1603 | 1619 | 1624 |
| 1645 | 1646 | 1669 | 1686 | 1691 | 1700 | 1705 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible]07 | 1718 | 1728 | 1733 | 1768 | 1764 | 1771 | 2455 | 2466 | 2480 | 2486 | 2489 | 2514 | 2520 |
| 1776 | 1782 | 1786 | 1795 | 1800 | 1812 | 1827 | 2530 | 2541 | 2547 | 2561 | 2563 | 2580 | 2590 |
| 1832 | 1834 | 1847 | 1851 | 1866 | 1869 | 1872 | 2608 | 2622 | 2625 | 2628 | 2644 | 2647 | 2663 |
| 1882 | 1893 | 1896 | 1902 | 1904 | 1923 | 1926 | 2672 | 2673 | 2680 | 2692 | 2710 | 2718 | 2723 |
| 1927 | 1930 | 1935 | 1936 | 1942 | 1944 | 1952 | 2730 | 2740 | 2745 | 2757 | 2763 | 2765 | 2784 |
| 1959 | 1976 | 1984 | 1997 | | | | 2786 | 2799 | 2802 | 2818 | 2820 | 2823 | 2826 |
| 2021 | 2024 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2051 | 2057 | 2858 | 2871 | 2877 | 2893 | 2899 | 2905 | 2913 |
| 2059 | 2092 | 2104 | 2124 | 2143 | 2145 | 2154 | 2914 | 2916 | 2932 | 2937 | 2940 | 2946 | 2952 |
| 2159 | 2165 | 2171 | 2173 | 2205 | 2229 | 2238 | 2959 | 2924 | | | | | |
| 2253 | 2254 | 2279 | 2282 | 2286 | 2312 | 2320 | 3002 | 3005 | 3008 | 3009 | 3017 | 3027 | 3029 |
| 2329 | 2333 | 2336 | 2338 | 2339 | 2347 | 2360 | 3030 | 3032 | 3041 | 3046 | 3056 | 3058 | 3061 |
| 2365 | 2374 | 2378 | 2379 | 2390 | 2393 | 2405 | 3064 | 3071 | 3074 | 3075 | 3083 | 3090 | 3104 |
| 2418 | 2421 | 2426 | 2433 | 2450 | 2467 | 2475 | 3117 | 3119 | 3128 | 3133 | 3154 | 3156 | 3176 |
| 2481 | 2499 | 2502 | 2504 | 2511 | 2512 | 2522 | 3184 | 3190 | 3192 | 3197 | 3205 | 3208 | 3211 |
| 2524 | 2529 | 2543 | 2550 | 2552 | 2553 | 2562 | 3214 | 3216 | 3220 | 3236 | 3241 | 3259 | 3260 |
| 2574 | 2585 | 2617 | 2618 | 2629 | 2630 | 2659 | 3268 | 3275 | 3283 | 3285 | 3295 | 3297 | 3311 |
| 2676 | 2677 | 2690 | 2691 | 2717 | 2721 | 2731 | 3320 | 3338 | 3339 | 3351 | 3363 | 3369 | 3372 |
| 2782 | 2776 | 2779 | 2798 | 2800 | 2804 | 2807 | 3384 | 3423 | 3424 | 3429 | 3442 | 3448 | 3450 |
| 2816 | 2828 | 2838 | 2839 | 2847 | 2875 | 2881 | 3458 | 3463 | 3476 | 3482 | 3484 | 3486 | 3492 |
| 2885 | 2917 | 2922 | 2926 | 2944 | 2957 | 2970 | 3497 | 3506 | 3530 | 3541 | 3552 | 3555 | 3576 |
| 2980 | 2982 | 2988 | | | | | 3578 | 3599 | 3638 | 3641 | 3645 | 3648 | 3666 |
| 3014 | 3023 | 3054 | 3081 | 3097 | 3099 | 3102 | 3671 | 3686 | 3695 | 3703 | 3704 | 3714 | 3731 |
| 3107 | 3110 | 3121 | 3132 | 3134 | 3142 | 3143 | 3733 | 3738 | 3743 | 3757 | 3758 | 3759 | 3763 |
| 3153 | 3162 | 3183 | 3185 | 3189 | 3194 | 3201 | 3769 | 3777 | 3792 | 3796 | 3815 | 3820 | 3829 |
| 3227 | 3228 | 3243 | 3248 | 3264 | 3301 | 3314 | 3849 | 3874 | 3889 | 8897 | 3906 | 3910 | 3925 |
| 3328 | 3333 | 3334 | 3340 | 3353 | 3356 | 3361 | 3928 | 3945 | 3970 | 3998 | | | |
| 3396 | 3397 | 3402 | 3405 | 3408 | 3417 | 3439 | 4002 | 4007 | 4008 | 4010 | 4024 | 4025 | 4034 |
| 3457 | 3461 | 3462 | 3464 | 3465 | 3468 | 3469 | 4043 | 4072 | 4081 | 4117 | 4120 | 4141 | 4148 |
| 3475 | 3478 | 3489 | 3502 | 3503 | 3609 | 3516 | 4154 | 4160 | 4167 | 4176 | 4183 | 4190 | 4224 |
| 3518 | 3545 | 3550 | 3565 | 3587 | 3591 | 3617 | 4237 | 4261 | 4267 | 4270 | 4273 | 4280 | 4283 |
| 3618 | 3656 | 3659 | 3673 | 3675 | 3676 | 3688 | 4289 | 4293 | 4307 | 4341 | 4348 | 4359 | 4361 |
| 3699 | 3701 | 3709 | 3716 | 3727 | 3739 | 3751 | 4367 | 4369 | 4372 | 4375 | 4386 | 4387 | 4391 |
| 3775 | 3798 | 3803 | 3809 | 3817 | 3843 | 3844 | 4394 | 4040 | 4414 | 4426 | 4429 | 4433 | 4434 |
| 3846 | 3856 | 3864 | 3868 | 3879 | 2883 | 3890 | 4492 | 4496 | 4507 | 4513 | 4527 | 4546 | 4564 |
| 3899 | 3906 | 3909 | 3917 | 3932 | 3962 | 3963 | 4555 | 4571 | 4575 | 4588 | 4590 | 4592 | 4598 |
| 3990 | | | | | | | 4620 | 4621 | 4627 | 4633 | 4636 | 4638 | 4663 |
| 4013 | 4016 | 4070 | 4077 | 4080 | 4084 | 4089 | 4569 | 6679 | 4698 | 4700 | 4726 | 4734 | 4737 |
| 4119 | 4131 | 4142 | 4175 | 4185 | 4187 | 4192 | 4739 | 4741 | 4742 | 4751 | 4754 | 5756 | 4763 |
| 4194 | 4218 | 4221 | 4228 | 4229 | 4235 | 4249 | 4782 | 4789 | 4796 | 4799 | 4804 | 4851 | 4858 |
| 4260 | 4266 | 4287 | 4292 | 4308 | 4325 | 4334 | 4861 | 4870 | 4887 | 4889 | 4894 | 4907 | 4909 |
| 4335 | 4358 | 4382 | 4385 | 4388 | 4393 | 4442 | 4913 | 4920 | 4921 | 4982 | 4937 | 4959 | 4971 |
| 4445 | 4453 | 4458 | 4473 | 4493 | 4523 | 4526 | 4978 | 4995 | 4998 | 5000 | 5005 | 5013 | 5037 |
| 4560 | 4565 | 4586 | 4611 | 4617 | 4632 | 4624 | 5019 | 5051 | 5060 | 5062 | 5071 | 5076 | 5105 |
| 4630 | 4634 | 4562 | 4664 | 4670 | 4674 | 4699 | 5108 | 5121 | 5135 | 5143 | 5163 | 5170 | 5180 |
| 4710 | 4723 | 4750 | 4757 | 4758 | 4765 | 4767 | 5187 | 5188 | 5209 | 5223 | 5243 | 5287 | 5310 |
| 4768 | 4778 | 4780 | 4786 | 4794 | 4798 | 4809 | 5323 | 5332 | 5336 | 5357 | 5370 | 5373 | 5416 |
| 4814 | 4834 | 4844 | 4865 | 4874 | 4888 | 4891 | 5444 | 5162 | 5463 | 5477 | 5483 | 5517 | 5525 |
| 4918 | 4926 | 4962 | 4967 | 4976 | 4977 | 4990 | 5560 | 5562 | 5577 | 5579 | 5592 | 5619 | 5615 |
| 5042 | 5046 | 5070 | 5075 | 5082 | 5087 | 5094 | 5656 | 5673 | 5708 | 5721 | 5758 | 5764 | 5765 |
| 5102 | 5104 | 5113 | 5118 | 5124 | 5127 | 5158 | 5785 | 5798 | 5810 | 5822 | 5844 | 5845 | 5885 |
| 5160 | 5162 | 5168 | 5183 | 5184 | 5186 | 5191 | 5888 | 5906 | 5914 | 5917 | 5920 | 5922 | 5928 |
| 5194 | 5213 | 5214 | 5230 | 5244 | 5250 | 5275 | 5933 | 5949 | 5960 | 5976 | 5977 | | |
| 5282 | 5296 | 5305 | 5307 | 5317 | 5328 | 5335 | | | | | | | |
| 5343 | 5354 | 5369 | 5372 | 5381 | 5390 | 5394 | | | | | | | |
| 5396 | 5429 | 5446 | 5456 | 5459 | 5464 | 5475 | | | | | | | |
| 5483 | 5486 | 5494 | 5496 | 5500 | 5520 | 5534 | | | | | | | |
| 5542 | 5543 | 5545 | 5549 | 5552 | 5558 | 5585 | | | | | | | |
| 5594 | 5595 | 5596 | 5611 | 5623 | 5637 | 5658 | | | | | | | |
| 5682 | 5665 | 5674 | 5691 | 5709 | 5710 | 5711 | | | | | | | |
| 5728 | 5737 | 5740 | 5745 | 5751 | 5754 | 5759 | | | | | | | |
| 5774 | 5775 | 5777 | 5792 | 5793 | 5803 | 5806 | | | | | | | |
| 5834 | 5847 | 5965 | 5868 | 5876 | 5887 | 5907 | | | | | | | |
| 5913 | 5918 | 5924 | 5926 | 5937 | 5939 | 5948 | | | | | | | |
| 5952 | 5958 | 5963 | 5985 | 5993 | | | | | | | | | |

## SECOND DAY's DRAWING,
*Tuesday, Jan.* 4, 1820.

*Prizes of* 125 *Sicca Rupees each.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 8 | 10 | 26 | 45 | 47 | 52 |
| 90 | 97 | 99 | 104 | 121 | 127 | 134 |
| 135 | 138 | 170 | 176 | 177 | 179 | 193 |
| 224 | 226 | 230 | 235 | 237 | 245 | 254 |
| 261 | 263 | 264 | 266 | 268 | 274 | 280 |
| 284 | 287 | 293 | 315 | 322 | 323 | 328 |
| 354 | 356 | 363 | 369 | 375 | 379 | 384 |
| 411 | 427 | 435 | 442 | 466 | 478 | 483 |
| 485 | 486 | 490 | 518 | 523 | 534 | 569 |
| 570 | 580 | 600 | 616 | 617 | 618 | 621 |
| 635 | 637 | 650 | 653 | 655 | 668 | 674 |
| 702 | 728 | 733 | 743 | 745 | 759 | 765 |
| 787 | 797 | 803 | 809 | 810 | 817 | 830 |
| 844 | 863 | 905 | 921 | 934 | 980 | 996 |
| 997 | | | | | | |
| 1005 | 1011 | 1015 | 1018 | 1024 | 1025 | 1040 |
| 1047 | 1064 | 1072 | 1076 | 1077 | 1082 | 1088 |
| 1103 | 1111 | 1129 | 1133 | 1136 | 1146 | 1149 |
| 1150 | 1151 | 1166 | 1179 | 1186 | 1199 | 1207 |
| 1211 | 1212 | 1221 | 1226 | 1231 | 1243 | 1270 |
| 1286 | 1288 | 1316 | 1329 | 1331 | 1334 | 1336 |
| 1339 | 1349 | 1351 | 1363 | 1365 | 1380 | 1395 |
| 1402 | 1410 | 1414 | 1427 | 1438 | 1443 | 1444 |
| 1446 | 1470 | 1474 | 1479 | 1501 | 1503 | 1518 |
| 1525 | 1537 | 1555 | 1557 | 1562 | 1578 | 1579 |
| 1581 | 1583 | 1589 | 1663 | 1682 | 1689 | 1697 |
| 1706 | 1710 | 1712 | 1749 | 1765 | 1777 | 1785 |
| 1794 | 1797 | 1817 | 1823 | 1840 | 1858 | 1859 |
| 1892 | 1900 | 1908 | 1911 | 1915 | 1916 | 1940 |
| 1945 | 1948 | 1949 | 1957 | 1958 | 1983 | 1993 |
| 2000 | 2001 | 2032 | 2040 | 2052 | 2061 | 2077 |
| 2086 | 2095 | 2103 | 2107 | 2118 | 2134 | 2139 |
| 2163 | 2180 | 2182 | 2138 | 2193 | 2198 | 2241 |
| 2248 | 2255 | 2256 | 2260 | 2268 | 2276 | 2278 |
| 2293 | 2294 | 2301 | 2319 | 2373 | 2375 | 2384 |
| 2395 | 2404 | 2431 | 2444 | 2446 | 2454 | 2453 |

*The Third Day's Drawing will take place on Monday, the* 17*th Instant.*

## PRICES CURRENT.

| | | Rs. Q. R |
|---|---|---|
| ALKALI, | per Surat Candy 22 md. | 8 0 00 |
| ALMONDS, | per Surat md. of 44 seers | 4 0 00 |
| ANCHORS, | per cwt. | 15 0 00 |
| ARRACK, Columbo, In Bond, | per Gallon | 1 0 00 |
| BEER, Hodgson's, none. | per hhd. | |
| BEETLENUT, white Malay, | per S. Cd. of 21 mds. | 50 0 00 |
| Malabar Red, | Bombay Candy. | 62 0 00 |
| BENJAMIN, 1 sort, | per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb. | 25 0 00 |
| Ditto Europe market, | Ditto ditto. | 35 0 00 |
| BOTTLES, | per dozen | 2 0 00 |
| BRIMSTONE, | per Surat Candy. of 21 mds. | 20 0 00 |
| CAMPHOR, China, | per S. md. of 42 seers | 26 0 00 |
| CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4, | per bolt. | |
| " 5 to 8, | " " | 30 0 00 |
| CANVAS, Bengal, | none | |
| Ditto Twine, | | |
| CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe. | per Surat md. of 42 seers | 70 0 00 |
| CASSIA, China, | per pound | 00 2 50 |
| Sumatra, | | none |
| Buds, | | |
| Malabar, | | |
| GLOVES, Eastern, | per Surat md. of 42 seers | 68 0 00 |
| Bourbon, | no demand | 61 0 00 |
| COCHINEAL, good, | per pound. | 16 0 00 |
| COFFEE, Mocha, | per Surat md. | 19 0 00 |
| Bourbon, | | none |
| Java, | | none |
| COIR, Amendiva, | | 70 0 00 |
| Laccadavie, garbled, | Cd. of 21 Md. | 58 0 00 |
| COPPER, Sheathing | per Surat md. | 22 0 00 |
| Plate, | " " | 22 2 00 |
| Bolts, | " " | 24 0 00 |
| Slab, | " " | 23 0 00 |
| Persian, | " " | 23 0 00 |
| COPRAH, | | 42 0 00 |
| COPPERAS, Mocha, | per Surat maund | 3 0 00 |
| Brazil, | " " | 2 0 00 |
| CORDAGE, | per cwt. | 27 0 00 |
| Patent, | " " | |
| COTTON, Ahmood, | per Surat Cd. | 210 0 00 |
| Ditto Toomil, | of 21 Maunds | 220 0 00 |
| Bownaghur, | or 7 Cwt. | 200 0 00 |
| Ditto Toomil, | | 215 0 00 |
| Limree Wudwan, | nominal, | 195 0 00 |
| Ditto Toomil, | | 210 0 00 |
| Kutch, | | 200 0 00 |
| Ditto Toomil, | | 210 0 00 |
| Mangrole & Pore | none | 180 0 00 |
| CUREAT, | per Surat maund | 9 0 00 |
| CUMMIN, Seed, | per Surat maund | 8 0 00 |
| DAMMER, Malacca Raw, | per S. Cy. of 22 mds. | 25 2 00 |
| Ditto boiled | | 30 0 00 |

| | | Rs. Q. R |
|---|---|---|
| ELEPHANT'S TEETH, | | |
| 1st sort, | Surat maund | 65 0 00 |
| 2d ditto, | " | |
| 3d ditto, | " | |
| GALL NUTS, | per Surat maund | 35 0 00 |
| GHEE, Carauchy, | per Bombay maund | 8 00 |
| GINGER, Bengal, | per Surat Cy of 22 mds. or 821 lbs. | 46 0 00 |
| GRAM, Surat | per Cy. of 8 Parahs | 24 0 00 |
| Bowaugur, & Goga, | " | 23 0 00 |
| GUM, Animi, garbled, | per Surat maund | 11 0 00 |
| Arabic, | per Surat Candy | 110 0 00 |
| Gamboge, | Europe market, | |
| Galbanum, | | |
| Olibanum, | | 110 0 00 |
| Myrrh, | per Surat maund | 16 0 00 |
| GUNPOWDER, | " per lb. | 2 0 00 |
| GUNNEE, Patta, | per 100 | 14 0 00 |
| Ditto Bags, | | 13 0 00 |
| Ditto Twine, | | |
| HEMP, Koucan, | per Bombay Candy | 70 0 00 |
| Ghauty, | per Ditto | 60 0 00 |
| Northern, | per Surat Candy | 60 0 00 |
| HATS, good, | each, | 10 0 00 |
| HING, Europe Market, | per Surat Md. of 44 seers | 10 0 00 |
| INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market. | | 95 0 00 |
| IRON, Swedish Square, | per Surat candy | 60 0 00 |
| Ditto Flat, | " " | 62 0 00 |
| English Square, | " " | 44 0 00 |
| Ditto Flat, | " " | 45 0 00 |
| Ditto Bolt, | " " | 42 0 00 |
| Nails 2 a 3 Inch, | per cwt. | |
| 4 a 10, | " " | |
| Hoops, | " per cwt. | 32 0 00 |
| Kentledge, | " per cwt. | 3 2 00 |
| LEAD, Pig ditto, | Rs. " per cwt. | 10 2 00 |
| Sheet | " " | 10 0 00 |
| Red, | " " | 12 0 00 |
| White | " " | 13 2 00 |
| China, | " " | 15 0 00 |
| LINSEED OIL, in Jar | per Gallon | 4 0 00 |
| MACE, good, | per pound | 3 2 00 |
| MUHJEET | Surat md. | |
| Mocha, | " " | 8 0 00 |
| Bussorah, | " " | 5 0 00 |
| NAILS, Copper, | per cwt. | 68 0 00 |
| Ditto Brass, | Ditto | 45 0 00 |
| NUTMEGS, | per lb. | 2 0 50 |
| OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort | per Bombay candy | 4 0 00 |
| Ditto Jeugely, | Ditto ditto | 7 8 00 |
| PADDY, | per Moora 25 to | 40 0 00 |
| PAINTS, best white mixed, | " per lb. | |
| Black | " " | 00 1 10 |
| Green | " " | 1 0 00 |
| Yellow | " " | 00 0 00 |
| Red | " " | 00 0 00 |
| Blue, | | 00 2 00 |
| PEPPER, Malabar, | per Bombay candy | 135 0 00 |
| Bhatcole, | " " | 140 0 00 |
| Eastern, | " " | 130 0 00 |
| PEEPUR, | per 8, maund | 7 2 00 |
| Mool, | per ditto | 8 0 00 |
| PITCH, | per barrel | 20 0 00 |
| PUTCHOCK, | Surat maund | 11 0 00 |
| QUICKSILVER, Rs. | per Surat maund | 30 0 00 |
| RICE, Bengal 1 sort, | per Bag | 9 0 00 |
| Ditto unhuiled 2 do. | do. do. | 7 2 00 |
| Ditto Moongy, | do. do. | 6 0 00 |
| Ditto Cargo, | | 5 5 00 |
| SAFFRON, Free of Oil, | per pound | 40 0 00 |
| SAGO, | per Surat maund | 2 0 00 |
| SALT PETRE, | per Bag | 18 0 00 |
| SANDAL WOOD, good, | per Bombay candy | 180 0 00 |
| SHELL, M. Pearl | | |
| SILK, and Silk, Piece Goods | | |
| SILK, Nankeen, | per pucka seer | 16 0 00 |
| Ditto, Canton, | 15 seers to a B'bay md. | 15 0 00 |
| 1 sort | | |
| Ditto do. 2 | do. do. | 14 0 00 |
| Ditto do. 3 | do. do. | 13 0 00 |
| Bengal, Bannock 1 sort | | 13 0 00 |
| SPIRITS, Brandy | " per gallon | 5 0 00 |
| Hollands | per Case | 30 0 00 |
| Bengal Rum, in bond, | per Gallon | 1 2 00 |
| STEEL, in Tubs, | " per cwt. | 12 0 00 |
| Bundle, | " " | 13 0 00 |
| STICK, Lac, Bengal, | per Surat maund. | 8 0 00 |
| SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort, | per Bag | 26 0 00 |
| Ditto, 2 do. | do. do. | 23 0 00 |
| Ditto Batavia in Cannister, | per md. 41½ seers | none |
| Ditto China in Chest, | per Surat md. of 41 seers | 6 2 00 |
| Ditto 2 sort, | | 5 2 00 |
| Candy Chinchu, | per Surat md. of 43½ seers | 9 0 00 |
| do. Canton, | do. do. | 8 2 00 |
| do. 2 do. | do. do. | 7 2 00 |
| TAR, Stockholm | per " Barrel | 30 0 00 |
| TERRA Japonica, | per Bom Cy. | 40 0 00 |
| Ghantee, | " | 80 0 00 |
| Pegue, | " Surat Candy | 35 0 00 |
| TIN PLATES, I. C. | " per " box | 18 0 00 |
| in large slab, | per S. md. 40 seers | 12 0 00 |
| TINCALL, | | |
| Borax, | | none. |
| TURPENTINE, | " per " barrel | |
| Spirits, | " per " gallon | 4 2 00 |
| TURMERIC, Bengal. | per Surat Candy | 35 0 00 |
| TUTENAGUE, | per Surat maund | 10 2 00 |
| VERDIGREASE, | " per lb. | 2 1 00 |
| VERMILLION, China, | per paper | 1 0 50 |
| VITRIOL, Blue, | per Surat maund | 15 0 00 |
| WAX, Bees, | per Surat maund | 18 0 00 |
| WINE, Claret, English, | per " dozen | 40 0 00 |
| Port | " " | 18 0 00 |
| Madeira, 1 sort, | per " pipe | 800 0 00 |
| WHEAT, Jumboosier, | per Cy. of 8 Parah | 36 0 00 |
| Ditto Red, | | 34 0 00 |
| Hansia, White, | | 38 0 00 |
| Spanish Dollars, | per 100 | 217 0 00 |
| German Crowns, | per 100 | 218 0 00 |
| Venetians, | per 100 | 490 0 00 |
| Gubbas, | per 100 | 475 0 00 |

Remittance to England at six months 2 2 per Rupee
Freight to England, dead weight 4 £. per Ton.
Loose Freight 5 £.
Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 10 per 100 Sicca,
on Madras,